FLY to Elath ARKIA
AGENTS EVERYWHERE

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SAMIT-JUNIOR
THE PEN THAT IS AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS
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RECOMMENDED FOR SCHOOL USE.

Marginal Column

By NORA BELOFF

THE Geneva Five-Power conference planned for April 26 has now replaced the Berlin Four-Power conference, recently concluded, as the French excuse for waiting and seeing. There is certainly none of the sense of urgency which some people predicted there would be if the Berlin talks broke down on Germany, and despite grave warnings from Mr. John Foster Dulles, it looks as if the American Congress will have to start dealing with next year's foreign aid still in the dark over French aims.

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THE link which exists between the Geneva conference, which will be on Far Eastern topics, and the ratification of the European Army treaty is not part of official French foreign policy. On the contrary, M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, has told the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs that there can be no "global transactions." The French Parliament is far more impatient to end the Indo-Chinese war than to settle the German question. With the Foreign Affairs Commission meeting only two afternoons a week to get through the enormously long and intricate terms of the treaty; with a Foreign Minister absenting himself for a "Little Six" conference (of France, Western Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries) in Brussels, and next month in Geneva, and with Parliament itself going on its Easter holidays, it seems few people expect the final European Army debate to begin before mid-May.

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MEANWHILE, immense hopes are being placed by the French public on the Geneva conference as opening the way to the end of the eight-year war in Indo-China. The Government itself is, however, aware that France is entering the talks with a curiously weak hand. Despite vast financial aid and radical political concessions to the nationalist Associated States of Indo-China, these seem to have failed to take on the consistency and force of an indigenous, self-sufficient regime; and the French fear that given free elections in the Vietnam now, Ho Chi Minh, the Communist leader, might very well win by legal methods what he failed to win by violence.

■

WHAT the French Government still hopes for is that some formula can be found for detaching the Chinese from the rebel Vietminh; and M. Bidault, asked whether Ho Chi Minh would be invited to Geneva, pointed out that he did not represent "a State" and had therefore no intrinsic right to appear. If the Chinese insist on it the Vietminh Communists will have to be invited, but the French Government will treat them as "rebels" and demand submission first and, presumably, free elections at a later date. The Government still hopes that given time the national regimes could be endowed with the effective fighting forces and a solid native administration. For the time being these regimes have to play their hand carefully, not only to prevent the Communists from exploiting their present weakness but also from risking appearing as the obstacle to peace which would be fatal to their political support in France. The French Government cannot refuse elections on the grounds that its proteges, Emperor Bao Dai and Prime Minister Buu Loc, would lose them.

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THE war has weakened France, economically and militarily, to a point where partnership with Germany would condemn France to a very junior role. Militarily, all the best cadres of the army are in Indo-China, and would not be available to serve in the European Army. Economically, as Organization for European Economic Cooperation reports are constantly showing, France is rapidly becoming Europe's "backward area." Military integration necessarily opens the way to economic union, and there is considerable alarm that the French would be flattened out by competition from more efficient and up-to-date producers. On the military side the objections to German supremacy can be met only by reassuring France that the European Army is not just a Franco-German partnership, and that Britain will always be present to hold the balance. This is the kind of agreement the French Government hopes to get in the coming talks.

■

ON the economic side there is always the prospect of American aid to tide France over a treasury crisis. The material and human resources required to readapt French economy will not be available if the Indo-Chinese war continues, even if America pays the whole, instead of as at present only 50 per cent. of the cost. The French Government knows this, but still feels it worth waiting for a little longer in the hope of being able to build up a viable and friendly non-Communist regime in Indo-China.

Paris, March 9.

Joseph Defends Gov't Stand in PEC Talks

By The Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Discussing the present position of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development, told the Knesset yesterday that he did not believe in "private enterprise that asks the Government to supply most of the money but expects to retain full control."

The P.E.C. had been unable to mobilize further money in Britain, where most of its original funds had originated, after the end of the Mandate and the exclusion of Israel from the sterling bloc. All but £800,000 of the foreign currency required to step up production from 58,000 KW in 1948 to 230,000 KW today had been supplied by the Government, which had also financed most of the very considerable development of the local network.

Attempts by the P.E.C. manager to obtain additional funds in the United States in 1951 had failed, but it was not correct that he had been told to abandon this project because it might interfere with the Independence Loan then being launched there. In 1952, Dr. Joseph said, Lord Samuel, Chairman of the PEC Board of Directors, had suggested that the Israel Government should acquire the entire property, but agreed that another effort should be made, but this again failed. In October 1951, at a meeting held in Israel, Lord Samuel stated that the British Treasury had not permitted further British loans to the company, and that it had been agreed that the Israel Government should accept responsibility for certain commitments for machinery already ordered in Britain. At a subsequent meeting a member of the Board said that he assumed that the shareholders would prefer to sell their holdings rather than form a joint company with the Israel Government. A further attempt by the PEC to mobilize funds in the United States followed. In Spring 1953, while at the same time the Government attempted to persuade the shareholders to remain within a joint company, to prevent the withdrawal from Israel of foreign investments.

No Joint Company

Dr. Joseph said he had felt unable to approve the proposed conditions for a joint company, which included the payment of a guaranteed 6% dividend to original stockholders, and bonus shares to make up the difference between the nominal investment and the current value of the property. He claimed that owing to income tax it would take 12% of the value of the shares to pay the dividend (this was disputed by Mr. Shimon Bejarano, General Zionists, who said it would take only 9%), and that in any case a large part of the increase in the value of the company's property was derived from consumers' deposits and payments for connections. He claimed that the PEC. investment in the total property was only 31%, compared to 70-80% for similar British companies.

A P.E.C. delegation which protested to the Israel Ambassador in London in September 1953 was informed that it was thought unlikely that the conditions referred to would be approved by the Knesset, which would have to pass the change needed in the conditions of the concession.

At subsequent discussions, the shareholders seemed anxious only to sell their shares; a final attempt made by the Government in December 1953 to establish a joint company, but without payment of the bonus shares on the increased value of the company again failed. On February 22 of this year the company accepted terms for the proposed sale of the shares. As an inducement to individuals not to sell their shares they were offered a guaranteed 4% dividend with a 57½% bonus share in 1957.

No Regrets

Dr. Joseph did not altogether regret this position, as the Government's investments, both in foreign currency and in Israel pounds, were too large for the 50-50 control that had been envisaged. Further large investments would in any case become necessary to supply the country with its power needs. He hoped, however, that it would be possible to mobilize some private capital.

Dr. Joseph told the Knesset that preliminary investigations of the iron ore deposits in Galilee had revealed the presence of a two-metre thick seam containing about 40% of ore, of which, in turn, 30% is iron. Another two months of study will be required to determine whether this deposit can be exploited commercially. Geologists are optimistic as the deposit is situated close to a main road and only 100 kilometres from Haifa. There is ample water in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Joseph recalled, not without satisfaction, that early reports of the find had been treated as joke by a newspaper, which claimed that the public were fed fantastic tales by the Government on the basis of an odd stone found by a student. In reality, the search had originally been undertaken by geologists on the basis of geological formations similar to those in which iron was found in the Negev, and the first fragment of ore had been found by a member of the exploration team.

Two specialists of the Israel Mining Company were now in Europe, he said, studying the most favourable method to be used for the extraction of copper from the copper ore deposits, and it was hoped that production would begin within two years.

There are good prospects for the export of phosphates in the future, following the installation of further refining equipment. About 11,000 tons of glass sand and 7,000 tons of kaolin for the manufacture of ceramic goods are now being supplied from local sources exclusively. The commercial exploitation of the large quantities of manganese ore found in the Negev is delayed by technical difficulties in the processing of the ore, and further searches are being conducted near Eilat, where quartz and felspar have already been found. A high-quality plaster of Paris is being mined by Sde Boker, at a site where a very good dark marble has also been found.

A large British firm of manufacturing chemists has offered to take part in the construction of a factory which will manufacture bromides from the bromine which is contained in exceptionally high proportion in Dead Sea water, and thus offers favourable raw material.

With regard to oil, Dr. Joseph stated that following the 36 drilling licences issued to seven separate bodies early in 1953, a total of IL.3½m. had been invested by these companies in the purchase of equipment, and about IL.1m. spent by them on labour in Israel. Prospects appeared to be good, and definite results were expected by the end of this year.

BURG IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Tuesday (UP). — Israel Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg has arrived here to take part in ceremonies being organized by the Jewish community to commemorate the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of Jerusalem.

French Warned On US Intervention In Indo-China

PARIS, Tuesday. — Radical Socialist Pierre Mendes-France charged in the National Assembly tonight that some French Government leaders cherish hopes that the Indo-China peace talks at Geneva will collapse and lead to direct American intervention in the war.

He declared that full U.S. military intervention would bring prompt retaliation from People's China and touch off a new world war. He urged direct negotiations with Vietminh.

M. Mendes-France, who missed the French Premiership by only 13 votes last summer, delivered the blast in the tense Lower House discussing the Government's peace and war aims in Indo-China.

He made the accusations shortly after Premier Joseph Laniel had reaffirmed France's readiness to negotiate a peace settlement.

M. Laniel asked the House to approve a Gaullist-backed motion endorsing the Government's Indo-China policy.

Priority Vote

The Assembly pronounced in favour of the Government's policy by giving priority to a motion accepted by the Government over other motions tabled to close the debate. Priority was voted by 340 votes to 272.

Informed quarters said here today that the Vietnamese Chief-of-State, Emperor Bao Dai, has postponed a proposed visit to France to deal with a political crisis in his country.

Anti-Communist Nationalists last week demanded that he should decree general elections before leaving for France.

The Emperor was due here this week to keep in contact with the independence negotiations with France which his Prime Minister, Prince Buu Loc, opened here yesterday.

The French High Command in Hanoi today ordered all airfields in Northern Indo-China into a state of emergency as the Vietminh claimed that their destruction of 78 American-supplied aircraft was their "greatest victory in the whole war."

(Reuter, UP)

NEARER TO FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Senator John C. Stennis said today that "step-by-step and day-by-day" the U.S. is "coming nearer to a fighting role" in the Indo-China conflict.

The Mississippi Democrat, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated that he was alarmed by news from Indo-China of Vietminh attacks on airfields where American technicians are servicing French planes.

Mrs. F.D.R. to Help Free Iraq Prisoners

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has said that she will see if anything can be done to help obtain the release of Mrs. David Barnes, the Israel woman detained by the Iraqi Government in Baghdad since January 3.

Replying to an appeal for her aid, sent by Mrs. Anna Gruenfeld of Haifa, Mrs. Barnes' mother, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote last week:

"I understand only too well about your anxiety for your daughter's safety.

"I will see if there is anything that can be done, but I fear that I cannot be very helpful."

Mrs. Gruenfeld had appealed to Mrs. Roosevelt "as a mother and a woman who, I feel, would understand my grief and despair." She pointed out that her daughter was the mother of a five-year-old boy who is now staying with her — "a very sensitive child who suffers because of the absence of his mother."

She referred to the tragic fact that this was her daughter's "second imprisonment in her young life, for she was from 1942 to 1945 in German concentration camps, the last year in Bergen-Belsen."

Raab Offers Cash To Jews in Austria As Interim Grant

VIENNA, March 9 (UP). — Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab told his Cabinet today that the Government was willing to pay 30m. schillings ($1,160,000) to the Jewish community in Austria as an interim settlement of the heirless Jewish property question.

Negotiations have been going on between the Austrian Government and representatives of the Jewish organizations since last June on compensation for the properties seized by the Nazis in World War II. Jewish leaders have asked payment of a flat sum of 300m. schillings as indemnity.

Chancellor Raab expressed regret that the Big Four's failure to sign a State Treaty for Austria in Berlin would necessitate postponing a final settlement of the problem. But in compensation the Austrian Government would be willing to grant material assistance to old and needy Jews.

He added that Parliament was now considering a law that would grant Jews who had been forced by the Nazis to leave Austria full advantages of Austrian social security benefits.

Nagib Says He Wants 'Vote of Confidence'

Egyptian President and Prime Minister, General Mohammed Nagib, has demanded a nation-wide plebiscite to obtain a vote of confidence in his regime and himself.

Lt. Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser declared last night that he had relinquished the Premiership in favour of Nagib "in order to demonstrate the unity of the Egyptian people."

He said that Egypt has one principal aim — to destroy imperialism. "Every citizen will have realized the enormous danger faced by our country during the past few days. We have seen how our enemies tried to exploit the split in our ranks in order to weaken Egypt," he declared in a broadcast over Cairo Radio. He added that his doctors had ordered him to bed for five days.

But, in defiance of these orders, the Vice-Premier called on Nagib today to demonstrate his loyalty and friendship.

Back 13 Days

The Egyptian political scene reverted to the *status quo ante* of 13 days ago in a move on Monday night as sudden and as unexpected as the junta putsch which seemed to have put an end to the political, if not the mortal life of Nagib.

Just 13 days ago Vice-Premier Nasser pushed out President and Prime Minister Nagib "for taking too much upon himself." Nagib's life was spared, but he was placed under house arrest. Nasser proclaimed himself Premier.

Two days later, Nagib was restored to the Presidency, with Nasser retaining the Premiership. The Revolution Council was to have supreme control of policy, with Nagib, who had led the revolt which threw out Farouk, to be purely nominal leader.

Last Sunday, Nagib pledged himself to restore parliamentary rule. On Monday, his visit to the Sudan touched off battles between pro- and anti-Egyptian forces in which 35 persons were killed.

This Sunday, Nasser proclaimed himself Military Governor of Egypt, and the Revolution Council stressed that Nagib's authority was purely nominal.

And then, on Monday night, the Council met and Nasser

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 7)

Clashes in Beirut; Emergency Declared

A state of emergency was proclaimed in Beirut yesterday evening after violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces in front of the Parliament building.

At least one person was killed and four seriously injured.

Army reinforcements were rushed to the capital as thousands of demonstrators assembled before the House, which was in session. They threatened to burst in.

The crowds were supporters of Opposition Member Achmed el-Assad, who, in Monday night's secret session, engaged in a heated exchange with Prime Minister Abdullah el-Yaffi on the Government's failure to combat corruption.

Among the injured was Kamel el-Assad Achmed's eldest son.

The session of the House was adjourned following a decision to strike from the record what had been said at last Friday's sitting during which the Premier is stated to have insulted el-Assad. *(ANA, Reuter)*

Lebanon to Spend LL.7m. on Army

BEIRUT, Tuesday. — The Lebanese Minister of Defence, Emir Majid Arslan, announced today that LL.7m. is to be spent on strengthening the Lebanese Army. He refused to comment on a report last week that Iraq had offered the Lebanon a loan of 3m. dinars to strengthen the Army.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry announced today that negotiations were in progress for an economic agreement between Arab League member countries and "certain Mediterranean states."

The Ministry said that members of the League were particularly keen on developing trade contacts with Greece. *(ANA, Reuter)*

Moslem Brotherhood In Syria Leaves Politics

The Syrian branch of the Moslem Brotherhood has announced that it will henceforth restrict its activities to religion and social welfare, and will no longer mix in politics, ANA reports.

The agency also reports that President Hashem el Attasi has opened negotiations with Akram Hourani's El Ba'ath (Socialist) Party in an effort to secure its participation in the new Government, from which it is excluded at present.

He is said to have offered them three portfolios. There has recently been strong pressure to enlarge the new Cabinet.

First Saudi Arabian Cabinet Meets

RIADH, Tuesday. — King Saud today opened the first meeting of Saudi Arabia's first Cabinet, recently appointed by the throne.

In a speech from the throne the King stated that he would follow in the footsteps of his father, Ibn Saud. *(ANA)*

U.N. Suez Debate Resumes Friday

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — It was officially announced today that the Security Council is to meet next Friday to consider the Israel complaint against the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal.

The meeting was called by Mr. Selim Sarper of Turkey, this month's President of the Council.

Egyptian delegate Mahmoud Azmi will address the Council on Friday. It has been reliably learned that the Western resolution on the Egyptian blockade, to be sponsored by New Zealand, will not be tabled by then. *(INA, UP)*

Nuri Said Urges M.E. Conference

Nuri e-Said, Iraqi elder statesman, declared in Baghdad last night that the Arab leaders should meet together with Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammed Ali to discuss a common attitude towards East-West disputes, ANA reported.

In his first public statement, breaking a prolonged silence, the President of the majority Liberal Constitutional Party said that the weaknesses and internal rifts in the Arab world and the "great military Zionist danger" were the main factors contributing to the delicacy of the current Middle East situation.

Pakistan Befriends Arab States

PAKISTAN, Tuesday (INA). — Prime Minister Mohammed Ali announced today that Pakistan has decided to enter a "new era of friendship" with the Moslem countries, including specifically, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Leaders of these countries have planned visits to Pakistan to discuss closer cooperation including mutual aid on the arms question.

Economists Trade Words During House Debate on Nat'l Budget

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

The Economists' War waged in the Knesset budget debate, though overburdened with figures which baffle the uninitiated, reassumes interest when the ideas for which the figures stand become apparent.

Dr. B. Avniel (Herut) said that the statistics revealed without any trace of doubt that current industrial output was five per cent lower than it was a few years ago, and that exports yield few dollars for they are mainly barter transactions. An "export dollar," he claimed, was worth IL.5, for that is the ratio one arrives at when comparing prices asked by local manufacturers with the quotations of foreign produce. So, through a series of combinations, Israel was paying prices which were up to 50% higher than the current world prices. Moreover, one could not get at the root of the trouble, for Government statisticians, who had twice attempted to make inquiries into the figures of industrial output, were stopped short by lack of budget appropriations.

And so, Dr. Avniel remarked, though the country was really progressing and its building up could be seen by everyone, it was accompanied by heavy hearts.

Susayeff Optimistic

Mr. Z. Susayeff, Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry, however, was on the whole rather optimistic. Statistics must be analyzed to give a true picture. Average industrial output meant little, for it did not reflect the basic changes in the economy which had taken place in the past year or two. Building materials manufacture suffered very much indeed, over 25 points since 1952; on the other hand, the textile industries soared from 109 points in 1952 to 147 points at the end of 1953. The whole of industrial output in 1953 was estimated at IL.730m. Exports must be subsidized, as is the common practice of all countries including the U.S. Mr. Susayeff was not at all sure that the IL.5 per dollar ratio was correct; it could never be ascertained until the transfer of foreign currency allocations from one manufacturer to another was made free.

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressives) shunned statistics. He said that there were 20,000 unemployed needing care: that meant an expenditure of between IL. 12m. and IL.20m. in a year. Had budget-makers no heart?

Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, took up the challenge. "One of the main branches of activity of the Ministry of Labour, since its creation, has been to fight unemployment," she said. The matter should not be judged on the basis of numbers only, for there was a national policy behind it. If only people could be persuaded to leave the cities, to take up productive work on the land, things could be much easier — and much better for the country as a whole. In fact, unemployment was worst in urban areas, among the inhabitants of urban *ma'barot*. The Ministry directed relief work towards rural areas, reserving it to villagers who tilled their land. "Those who neglect their farms get nothing. Those who care, get 10 to 12 days outside work, to help them keep themselves together. Between 5,000-6,000 villagers were thus aided.

Mrs. Myerson announced: (1) that the National Insurance Scheme will start working on April 1, as scheduled; and (2), that preparations to begin National Service for Women were coming to an end. "I am sure," she added, "that much good will come to the country from the service of many hundreds of well-contented girls," in spite of the infamous campaign of "some circles in Israel and their comrades abroad."

Dutch-Israel Trade Accord Extended

The trade agreement between Israel and Holland, which expired on January 31, has now been temporarily extended by an exchange of notes in Jerusalem between Prime Minister Sharett and the Dutch Minister, Mr. G. W. Bolsevain, the Foreign Ministry announced. Talks on the renewal of the agreement will be held in the Hague next month.

The temporary extension was made to permit the regular exchange of goods between the two countries to continue until the new agreement is signed. Holland is our second customer in importance in the purchase of citrus fruit.

Egypt Trades Cotton

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Egypt, Russia and Rumania signed an LE.3m. cotton — for petroleum barter agreement here today.

Russia and Rumania will supply Egypt with 350,000 tons of petroleum products at prices 16% below those on the world market. They will use the proceeds to buy Egyptian cotton on the free market.

British HQ Ready to Quit Suez; Brighter Chance of Agreement

By GEORGE ICHTHEIM,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — The headquarters' staffs of the British Middle East Land and Air Forces are now reported ready to leave the Canal Zone within a few months and to move to Cyprus with 1,500 personnel.

Although this has not been officially announced here, there is reason to believe that the decision is final. Last night's hurriedly convoked Cabinet meeting to discuss the rapidly changing scene in Cairo can only have been used to put the finishing touches to a move decided on some time ago.

The meeting was called by Sir Winston Churchill after receipt of the last messages from Cairo, and was attended by the three Service Ministers and their military advisers.

No announcement has been issued, but there is a sense of decisions in the making and the chances of agreement with Cairo suddenly appear brighter than they have for months.

Tory Rebels

This feeling has spread to the Tory rebels who, after intense behind-the-scenes activity lasting until midnight, decided to call another meeting of the group for today. Previously, the Government had vainly tried to stave off a rebel attack in Parliament by privately persuading the leaders that their intervention at this moment might harm negotiations. The diehards, however, seem to have dug in their heels.

There is a suspicion among them that in exchange for Egyptian readiness to include Turkey in the proposed defence arrangement, the Foreign Office has decided to compromise on the uniforms issue. In the opinion of the rebels, this would expose the remaining British technicians in the zone to terrorist attacks.

Instead of 4,000 technicians with civilian status remaining behind, they would like to see a gradual unilateral evacuation without any treaty and the retention of about 10,000 men in uniform, plus some aircraft.

It is thought, however, that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Service chiefs have finally converted Sir Winston Churchill to their view. A statement is quite likely within a few days.

The latest events in Cairo have caused some bewilderment, especially since Minister of National Guidance Major Salah Salem, in a conversation with two foreign correspondents, described Director of Army Intelligence Lt.-Colonel Muhli e-Din as a Communist and declared that he had formed cells in the armoured corps.

The talkative major also stated that General Nagib was backed by both the Moslem Brotherhood and the Communists and that the junta had taken him back only to avoid civil war. These indiscretions were later retracted after General Nagib's attention had been drawn to them.

Despite these farcical incidents, there is a feeling here that the worst is now over in Cairo and that a return to something like normal now appears possible.

Paris, Bonn to Plan 'European' Saar

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — France and Germany agreed today to settle their long dispute over the future of the Saar by negotiating a "European Status" for the rich industrial basin.

The accord to push forward with negotiations came after two morning conferences here between West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. Premier Joseph Laniel was consulted in the closing stages.

Although there was no formal declaration of principle, the Quai d'Orsay spokesman said that Franco-German conversations on the basis of today's agreement would go forward on the expert level before the two statesmen meet again in Brussels on March 30.

Adenauer flew in this morning from Bonn and left again in the afternoon for Athens for an 18-day official visit to Greece and Turkey.

Negotiations between France and Germany broke down three months ago. The resumed talks are to be based on a plan drawn up for the Council of Europe by a Dutch Socialist leader, Van der Goes van Naters.

This allows for gradual relaxation by France of her economic links with the Saar and for the defence and foreign relations of the area to be in the hands of a neutral commissioner.

It is believed that M. Bidault disagrees with the suggestion of a neutral commissioner and has told Adenauer today that he has reservations on France relinquishing her economic privileges.

PROBABLY LEFT OUT

Some two or three thousand children of the 216,000 of school age may have been left out of the Compulsory Education system through administrative loopholes, Prof. B. Z. Dinur, Minister of Education, told Mr. A. Zisling (Mapam) at question time yesterday. The recent reorganization of the Ministry will help bring all children to school, the Minister added.

VOTING IN IRAN

TEHERAN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Police and guards stood at the alert today to prevent disorders during polling to elect Teheran's deputies to the Majlis.

Panama Charges US Discrimination

CARACAS, Venezuela, Tuesday (UP). — Panama today accused the U.S. of "regrettable discrimination" against its people in the Panama Canal Zone.

Mrs. Celia Remon, wife of the President of Panama, told a committee of the 10th Inter-American Conference debating anti-Communist measures that unequal opportunities in the Canal Zone played into the hands of Communism. She drew resounding applause when she proposed an amendment to the U.S.'s anti-Communist resolution to have it include a condemnation of racial discrimination in the Hemisphere "as an effective way to combat international Communism."

Mrs. Remon's attack on American practices in the Canal Zone came as Cuban, Venezuelan and Honduras speakers pledged their support for the U.S. resolution.

Argentina today presented a resolution which would put the Conference on record as expressing the will of the American peoples that colonialism and the occupation of territories should be definitely ended in the Western Hemisphere.

Oil Kings Discuss Iran Marketing

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Executives of the eight major world oil companies conferred here today on final plans to set up a consortium to market Persian oil.

The companies are Anglo-Iranian, Royal Dutch Shell, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles and five leading American companies.

One of their tasks is to select the mission due in Persia for negotiations before the start of the Persian New Year holiday on March 21.

JORDAN LEGATION TO OPEN IN PAKISTAN

AMMAN, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Jordan Government has decided to open a Legation in Pakistan, it was learned here today. It is expected to be opened by King Hussein during his state visit to Pakistan early next year.

ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST
Special Issue
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by DAVID BEN GURION
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By M. PEARLMAN
Director, Govt. Information Services
FOREWORD
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Social & Personal

King Gustav Adolph of Sweden has sent a letter to President Ben-Zvi thanking him for his gift of ancient glassware which was presented recently by Mrs. Golda Meyerson, Minister of Labour, during her visit to Stockholm.

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A party for active members of Magen David Adom in Jerusalem was held at the President's House on Monday. Mrs. Ben-Zvi, Dr. W. Nissel and Mr. E. Frisman called for greater public participation and interest in the organization from the city's residents.

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Mr. Reuven Nal, Chargé d'Affaires in Bulgaria, has arrived in Sofia.

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Mr. S. Argaman, who is to serve as Chargé d'Affaires in Bucharest, has left by air for Rumania.

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Mr. Endre Sik, Special Representative of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry with the rank of Minister, left by KLM yesterday on his way back to Budapest after a short visit.

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Mr. Fritz Naschitz, Icelandic Consul General for Israel, returned yesterday by Swissair from an extended visit to Europe.

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Rabbi Isser Unterman, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, left by KLM yesterday for Rome on his way to South Africa, on a three-week visit at the invitation of the Transvaal Jewish community. He took with him, as the gift of Mayor Haim Levanon, the key of Tel Aviv for presentation to the Mayor of Johannesburg.

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The Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture held a reception yesterday for Miss Margaret Hockin, chief of the FAO Home Economics section, who is in Israel for a two-week survey of nutrition projects aided by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Representatives of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Foreign Affairs attended the reception, which was held at the Home Economics College, Ha-kirya, Jerusalem.

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Mr. William Lowdermilk, son of the soil conservation expert, arrived yesterday by KLM to take up a post with the T.C.A. team in Israel.

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Mr. Frans Vollmer, Netherlands painter, arrived yesterday by KLM for a three-week visit to Israel during which he will paint a series of frescoes in the new offices of KLM in Tel Aviv.

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Dr. Karl T. Compton of M.I.T. will deliver a public lecture, under the auspices of the Technion, on "Atomic Energy—from Fundamental Research to Peace-time Uses" on Thursday evening, March 11, 1954, at 8 p.m. in lecture hall No. 60 at the Technion.

Appeal Opens in Mexico

A drive to collect $580,000 for the United Israel Campaign was recently opened in Mexico by Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of Keren Hayesod, and Mr. Yosef Tchernitzki, Director of the organization's Latin America Department.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions: — 100 Years of Dutch Painting — 1830-1930. Exhibit of the Month: Decorative cloth for ritual washing utensils of the Samaritans. Israel National Museum, 9-1, 3-6 p.m.
★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-6.
★ Tour: — Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ Theatre: — "Pygmalion" Chamber Theatre, Edison Hall, 9 p.m.
★ Modern Dance: — Dances and Choreography by Katya Budmor (Detakova). Musical direction by Moshe Budmor (Buchbola), Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8.30 p.m.
★ Meetings: — Under the auspices of Members of the Western Aliya, H.E. G.W. Scheyvein, Ambassador of Holland in Israel, will speak on "The Water Problem in Holland and My A. de Leeuw, Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Dutch Olei Holland, will speak on "The Water Problem in Israel." Short Documentary films and pictures on "Flood Disaster" and "Land out of the sea." Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: — Exhibition of drawings and paintings by Yehudith Oren, pupil of Ribeiro's artist, at Mibra Studio, 9-1, 4-7 p.m. Exhibition of "Tel Aviv-Jaffa in Drawing" Artists' House, 9 Rehov Alfasi, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.
★ Theatre: — "The Trouble Makers," Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m. Habimah, "Cry, the Beloved Country," Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m. (performance in honour of Aaron Meskin, winner of Genesis Prize).
★ Entertainment: — Concert at Napa Cafe, from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight. Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — Exhibition of "Painting and Sculpture in the Land of Kruise ner ve'ha'Eibbutzim" — Municipal Museum — Town Hall — 10-1, 4-6.

PETAH TIKVA

★ Theatre: — Habimah, "Escapade," 8 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 2, 5.30 & 9.30 p.m.
ARMON: Hornblower Smith.
EDEN: Carlton Williams.
EDISON: Captain's Paradise.
at 8.30 only.
GRILL: Tall Headlines.
ORION: Worlds Over Korea.
ORNA & OF Moby's Full House.
STUDIO: Happy, Go Lucky.
ZION: Le Bal Can Can Paganini.

LAW REPORTS

THE JERUSALEM POST
March 10, 1954.

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeal
Before: Justices Goitein, Landau, Berenson.
Adam Ben Yosef Cohen, Appellant, v. The Attorney General, Respondent.
(Cr. A. 227/53)

CONVENTION OF ATTEMPTED ROBBERY CONFIRMED

The Supreme Court dismissed this appeal against a sentence of four years' imprisonment on the Appellant by the President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge Benjamin Halevi, on October 27, 1953 (173/53).

The Appellant, Adam Ben Yosef Cohen, known as "Gibor," was accused in the District Court of having on various occasions entered the Cafe Ritz in Jerusalem and demanded money from the proprietress, Mrs. Levi. On October 5, 1953, he demanded IL.80 and threatened her on the pain of death. When her husband and sons intervened he reportedly attacked them with a club, the head of which was studded with razor-blades.

Cohen was found guilty on two counts of attempted robbery (Section 288 (2) of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936) and on one count of demanding property with menaces (Section 262). He was sentenced to four years on each of the first two counts and to two years for the third offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

Cohen, who had appeared on his own behalf in the District Court, appealed both against the convictions and against the severity of the sentence. The Attorney-General counter-appealed against the leniency of the sentences.

Grounds of Appeal

In the Appeal Court Cohen was represented by Advocate Rabinowitz who submitted that the conviction should be quashed on four grounds: Firstly, that there had been an ambiguity in the indictment; secondly, that contrary to the principle laid down in Cr. A. 97/50, the accused, who appeared on his own behalf to face so serious a charge, was not given every assistance by the Court as to the manner in which he should examine his witnesses, or by way of advice as to which witnesses he should call. On the contrary, Defence Counsel claimed that the few questions which the District Court Judge did put to the witnesses were calculated to disclose only those details which were of disadvantage to the accused, and that generally the trial was conducted in an atmosphere prejudicial to the accused.

Mr. Rabinowitz further argued that the threats used by the accused were not real, since they did not intimidate Mrs. Levi, the person against whom they were directed. Proof positive of this lay in the fact that she had not handed over any money to Cohen. Lastly, Counsel attacked the factual conclusions of the District Court Judge, claiming that they were erroneous and unreasonable. He cited as an example the fact that it had never been proved that the Appellant had carried a club with razor-blades stuck in it, nor had it been proved that he had assaulted the complainants. On the contrary, the evidence indicated that the latter had assaulted the Appellant. He also claimed that there were obvious inconsistencies in some of the Prosecution witnesses' statements and maintained that the Judge should not have based his conclusions on them.

Judgment

The judgment of the Appeal Court was delivered by Justice Berenson, who dismissed the plea of ambiguity in the indictment and held that there was no basis for the complaint that the Appellant had not received every assistance from the Court. He found it apparent from the records that the intricacies of legal procedure were no secret to the Appellant. He had asked the judge to assist him in cross-examining the witnesses since there were discrepancies in the testimonies given during the preliminary examination, and the judge had assisted him. The accused had chosen to give evidence on oath and subject himself to cross-examination in spite of the alternatives open to him — alternatives which were very carefully explained to him by Judge Halevi. He had also summed up his case very adequately and competently. In fact, there was no cause to complain that the Judge had not acted according to the precepts laid down in Cr.A. 97/50 which state that when an accused appears without an advocate it is "the duty of the Court to give him an opportunity to bring proof to show, if possible, the justification of his pleadings."

Justice Berenson found that Mr. Rabinowitz was mistaken in his conception of what constituted an effective threat. It was sufficient for the threat to be of such a nature as to induce fear and trepidation in an ordinary person. There was no doubt that the Appellant's threats fell into that category.

To the Appellant's claim that the District Court judge's findings on the facts were erroneous, Justice Berenson replied that the Appeal Court had stated on numerous occasions that it would not interfere with the factual findings of a Lower Court unless they involved a legal issue or unless it was apparent that there had been an obvious miscarriage of justice. In this case, there was sufficient reliable evidence on which the Judge could have based his conclusions, without his being unaware of the discrepancies, inconsistencies and errors in the testimonies of some of the witnesses.

Having dismissed the appeal against the conviction, Justice Berenson then dealt with the plea to mitigate the sentence. The Head of the Criminal Branch of the Jerusalem District Police Force, who had been asked by the Appellant to appear in his favour, had testified that while it was true that the Police had no proof of any offences committed by the Appellant, nevertheless he was a well-known bully feared by all cafe-owners and a public menace. In those circumstances, Justice Berenson felt that Judge Halevi had been fully justified in imposing a sentence of four years' imprisonment. He saw no reason for either mitigating the sentence or increasing it, as requested by the Attorney-General.

Judgment given on March 5, 1954.

For the Appellant: Advocates Rabinowitz and Hasson.
For the Respondent: Assistant State Attorney Kwart.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Scientist, Educator, Administrator

DR. Karl T. Compton, now spending two weeks in Israel as guest of the Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, holds a unique place in American science, not only because of his distinguished contributions as a physicist, but also because of his role as an educator and administrator. Dr. Compton served as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1930-48 and has been chairman of the Corporation of M.I.T. since 1948.

During his conference with General Ya'acov Dori, president of the Technion, and with other staff members, Dr. Compton has emphasized the new conception of the values of science and engineering for the advancement of civilization which he brought to the fore at M.I.T.

Believing that the aim of all education is a culture based on a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of life, Dr. Compton has sought to combine, as equally important factors, the precise knowledge of the professions with studies of broad human significance. The responsibility of institutions of higher learning, he says, is to impart to the minds of the leaders of tomorrow a rigorous intellectual honesty, a reverence for truth, an open-minded approach to new situations and a balanced judgment. He is convinced that an education in science and engineering, combined with fundamental studies in the social implications of their professions, is the best preparation for the advancement of civilization, and he sees golden opportunities for the application of these principles in Israel.

The research of the future, Dr. Compton believes, must concern not only new discoveries, but also the development of new industries, based upon the work of scientists and engineers. He pays high tribute to the Technion in this area.

Dr. Compton has had a rich career in the fields of science and education in the United States. He has been chairman of the research and development board of the National Military Establishment in Washington and has won many honours and awards for scientific achievement. His scientific career has largely been in the field of physics, and he was head of the Physics Department at Princeton University before he was called to the presidency of M.I.T.

Among many other important posts which Dr. Compton has held in America were membership on President Truman's personal committee on the atomic bomb test, on the National Advisory Commission on Military Training, and on the Naval Research Advisory Committee. During the war years Dr. Compton was Chief of Field Service of the office of Scientific Research Development.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 607 M.; HAIFA: 968 M.; TEL AVIV: 1,448, 463 & 202 M. (Same programme for Yemenites, 5.30 Music (R). 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): 11.15 News. 11.25 Agricultural Review. 11.40 Musical Greetings (R). 13.45 "The Week's News."

ARAB PROGRAMMES (444.6, 285 & 220 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Cello Recital. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 "Today's Events." 7.35 "Rhapsody." 8.00 "Story of the Dawn." 8.10 News. 9.00 "Twenty Questions." 9.55 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (25.60, 34.92, 30.15 & 31.00 M.): 4.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Youth Magazine.

ZOA HOUSE

Tonight, March 10, 8.30 p.m.
Menahem Myerson
(CELLO)
Tickets: ZOA House, Schlesinger & Springer, Radio-Salon, Gavish

A Civil Service Wage Scheme

By DAVID JARVIS

This is the second of two articles. The first was intended to demonstrate that, even after the latest adjustment in the salary scales of government officials, senior civil servants remain underpaid.

THE Civil Service Commission has declared that the present changes in salaries constitute a stopgap. By April 1955 — the end of the next financial year — the Commission will table a comprehensive, well-studied, conclusive establishment for grades, functions and wages in the government service. They have given the public due warning: the public had better do their thinking now — and not ignore the subject until the plan is published and accepted. It will be too late then to shout it down.

Our starting point might well be functional. What earnings are required to make a top executive efficient? Here is the monthly budget suggested for an official with a wife and one child, aged 14:

	IL.
Food	120
Lunch during office hours	16
Rent	30
Medical and dental	17
Clothes	40
Maid, laundry	25
School, educational expenses	15
Electricity, gas, water, insurance	20
Holidays, travel	25
Hairdryer	5
Local taxes	5
Insurance	5
Books, magazines, newspapers, emie-laimonthy	20
Maintenance and incidentals (buying presents, photographing the boss, purchasing camera, cutting a new pair of spectacles, having a haircut)	20
Savings	30
Total	IL.424

This total leaves out the costs of running a car; but the salary we propose would not permit the official concerned to own one. Nor have we given him the means of travelling abroad. And he would have to do his own gardening. As to the IL.30 under "Saving" this would perhaps enable him one day (if he lived long enough) to buy a refrigerator. Such a monthly salary of IL.454 net is minimal. It would appear, for a man who is aged a good 50 and stands at the top of his profession. On March 31 of last year, there were 24 officials in Grade 1, out of a government service that totalled (excluding the police) 23,934 persons. The Government Budget this coming year is to be IL.370m. A major responsibility in the expenditure of this gigantic sum is held by the 24 men. It seems reasonable then to offer the following schedule:

Grade No. of Officials Proposed Net Monthly Salary

In the Grade		
1	24	1,000
2	60	850
3	100	700
4	150	600
5	200	500
6	250	400
7	300	350
8	350	300
9	400	250
10	450	200
11	500	180
(as at present)		

Other grades

In order to secure IL.800 a month net, that is, after deduction of income tax, a man's gross salary must be close to IL.1,000. This sounds a great deal, but not enough to make the Treasury wince, because the figure is entirely nominal. The official would not even see the extra IL.500, since the Treasury deduct the sum before they even give it to him.

Academic allowances could be dropped. A university education is intended to equip a man to be a better civil servant. If it succeeds, he will secure promotion faster. If it does not succeed, then there is no reason to pay him for it.

With these changes at a total cost to the Treasury of a little over IL.3 million a year, government departments could offer to candidates a tempting field for intelligent, devoted effort. For the first time in Israel, the civil service would open before the country's youth the gradually rising prospects that form a genuine career. For the first time, a man who has achieved real eminence in Israel's administration would be able to cross paths on a weekend, if he wished, with the businessmen, foreign visitors and members of the liberal professions. At present, the latter frequent the Sharon Hotel, the Galei Kinneret. Civil servants have to content themselves with a fourth share in a room occupied, not by their wives, but by three other male civil servants, in a Margen rest-house.

Here then is the programme submitted to the public First, to stabilize lower wages, all the way up to Grade 6. The reason is that no country having as few resources as Israel, has ever given as much to so many in this grade of employment—whether the country was Capitalist, Socialist or Communist. And Israel herself will not at present succeed in giving more even if she tries to: all increases in her local production today go to replace foreign aid. Only when the country output has caught up with her consumption (and blessed be the day when that should happen!) can any subsequent increase in her wealth go towards raising living standards.

Secondly, despite the above-mentioned facts (and because of them) to raise the salaries for Grade 1 to 7 as in our table above: e.g., make a slight redistribution of the national income in favour of these grades. This again is consistent with international practice. For the total wealth of the economy is adversely influenced by the smallest shortcomings in the services and competence of the nation's chief administrators.

The Histadrut agrees to raise wages where they are linked with increased productivity. Here is an opportunity for attaining precisely that objective. Wage differentials are important for three reasons: (a) they augment the efficiency (and accordingly the confidence and authority) of the top people; (b) they give an incentive to those in the lower ranks making it worth their while to put out every effort for promotion; (c) they cost relatively little, since only a minority occupies the highest echelons.

Finally, the whole Israel economy should ultimately emulate this wage pattern. The wheels of the economy must be made to revolve fast. The atmosphere needs to acquire the egotistical, competitive pressures that it sadly lacks (except in a misdirected form). There is something stale about talky-talky ideology in the post-war world. For the pre-war situation is now inverted. Formerly, people produced more than they consumed; and the need was to increase the worker's purchasing power. Now people consume more than they produce.

We are not the only country suffering from an inflationary situation today. But our situation is worse than most. More than any other territory, we must now get down to brass tacks; try and be businesslike; give a man a chance to get somewhere — a good, honest, selfish objective to work for. The matter is urgent. Time is on the side of the enemy; and we cannot afford to waste it.

Yesterday's Press:

'Ha'aretz' Praises Sharett's 'Calm and Firm Approach'

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that Mr. Sharett's Knesset speech will contribute to a clarification of Israel's stand required by wrong impressions frequently created as a result of the recent internal polemics. The paper praises the calm and firm approach of the Prime Minister and stresses that Israel is interested above all in Middle East stability because only in such an atmosphere would peace and collaboration be possible. "Herut," on the other hand, criticises the speech, which "even General Bennike could have subscribed to," charging the Prime Minister with not specifying what action this country would take against continuing Arab League aggression. Instead, there were only phrases.

Now more than ever Israel's independence is to be preserved, and not become involved in "Herut" adventuring, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) comments on reports that Jewish revisionist "super-patriots" in America have suggested we let the British have bases in the Negev to defend Suez.

The irresponsible call "On to Suez" has caused damage to our cause abroad, adds "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union). The paper believes that xenophobia may not always remain the exclusive basis of the Arab governments' policy, and though prospects may not appear bright now, some day new forces may emerge in the Arab countries, willing and able to put an end to the present state of anarchy and working for peace and progress.

"Hamishmar" (Progressive) demands that, in connection with Western arms shipment to Arab League countries, our representatives abroad make it their job to explain to the foreign powers, in the vein of the Prime Minister's speech, the dangers of such a policy.

The "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) political correspondent provides a new explanation of what is going on in America: Senator McCarthy is the stooge of Dupont — who produce the Atom bomb (?) — while John Foster Dulles is the henchman of Rockefeller. This is the reason for internal dissension in Washington.

Several morning papers also commented editorially on municipal problems. "Davar" (Histadrut) says that the recent emergency meeting of the municipality in Jerusalem demonstrated that local government must be strengthened if it is to provide the necessary municipal services. The system of local taxes should be unified and the relations between the municipalities and the central government clarified. "Herut" and "Ha'aretz" in a second leader comment on the Tel Aviv municipal budget.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that too many people in this country are employed in what statistics lump as "service" and adds that this is at least partly a result of the semi-philanthropic economy of the pre-state period. In a polemic against the welfare state, the paper says that what we now need most is productivization of a larger part of the population, and it welcomes the appointment of a Ministerial commission which is to look into this problem and make proposals for change.

At the Cinema

"TALL Headlines" (Or-Gil, J'lem), a British production, is a melodrama about a family which changes its name after one son kills the girl he loves. When the second son marries and his bride learns the awful truth, tragedy strikes again. Though there are some excellent performances, especially by Flora Robson (as the mother) and Dennis Price, the atmosphere is decidedly too lachrimose.

Queen of Spades

"THE Lady Gambler" (Tel-Or, J'lem) is an average story with Barbara Stanwyck, who cannot control her fatal inclination to the Las Vegas casinos which she prefers to married life. Unfortunately the psycho-analytical explanation at the end is far from the subtlety of a similar plot, the late Stefan Zweig's "24 Hours of a Woman's Life."

FRANGO

Hemingway on Screen

"THE Snows of Kilimanjaro" (at the Allenby in Tel Aviv) is based on Hemingway's short story of the same name. What most tortures the author are all the wonderful things he didn't find time to describe — a certain landscape; a woman; a dying soldier; another woman; a street-corner.

The film has practically nothing to do with the spirit so marvellously expressed in the original story. It merely exploits the hallucinations of the dying man for cheap cinematic effects, although it presents genuine African scenery in Technicolor.

Gregory Peck is unconvincing I would have cast Laughton.

Mo

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Alba, Zion Square, 3703.
Tel Aviv: Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3263. Kitajewicz, 23 Hayarkon, 3564. Meriam Hatzofen, 200 Ben Yehuda, 23828. Moscovici, 25 King George, 63650. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67684. Jaffa: Levi, 4 Rehov 2, 80154. Ramat Gan: Hyman, 61 Arlosoroff. Ramat Gan Bet: Levin, 26 Hanegbah.
Haifa: Glousman, 16 Balfour, 4082. Mashiah, Irak, opposite Hadar cinema, 2065. Kiryat Motzkin: Pentagon.
EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
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Sport 'Round The World

According to Mickey Mantle's surgeon, "only a disaster" could prevent the Yankee centre fielder from appearing at the world champions' spring training camp in St. Petersburg, Fla., on March 1. Tom Greenwade (Yankee scout who discovered and signed Mantle) probably will be put in charge of Mickey from now on until he reports for training. Greenwade said that he didn't think Manager Casey Stengel would "use Mickey at all during the pre-season exhibition tour" and would give Mantle "ample opportunity to rest... to complete healing of the knee."

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On the other local baseball fronts the Dodgers announced their 15th signer in the person of the old southpaw pitcher, Preacher Roe, while the Giants came up with their regular catcher, Wes Westrum, and three rookies.

While The Preacher has had a remarkable record with the Brooks, the feat of which he is most proud is the hitting of his first home run in organised base-ball. Roe walloped that big one off Bob Hall, righthander, at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, on July 7 last year.

In six seasons with the Dodgers, Roe has won 80 and lost 33 games. In the last three seasons he has notched 44 victories and sustained only eight defeats.

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Candidates are requested to submit their applications together with curriculum vitae, details of experience till March 31, 1954, to: CHIEF ENGINEER, P.O.B. 5104, TEL AVIV.

Required
English Speaking College-Trained
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TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

MARCH 8.

	Price or Yield
Govt. Loans	
4% 1950 (reg.)	101
4% 1955 (reg.)	98
4% 1958 (reg.)	100
Pop. Loans	
1950/70 IL.100	2000
1950/70 IL.100	2000
4½% Travel Dollar	1401
4½% Travel Dollar	1400
4% War Loan 44/63	870
4% Govt. Bonds large	880
Pal. Beaver Bd.	
Ser. I	730
Ser. II	730
Ser. III	730
6 Agunot Ord. sh.	615
4½ P.E. Invest.	
6% Debs. 55/70	970
4½% Pref sh.	1000
Ord. sh. "B"	1100
Ord. sh. "A"	770
Gen. Mortg. 5%	
6% Debs. 55/63	970
6% Pref. sh.	
Discr	
6% Debs. 61/63	995
6½% Debs. 55/68 reg.	980
Biz Ltd.	
6% Debs. 59/63	995
6% Pref. sh.	970
Paper Debs. 6% 62/67	970
P.I.B.C. Ord. sh. reg.	1770
6% Debs.	1000
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	1297
Sasson	
6% Debs 55/63	1000
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	1000
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	1000
"A" ord. sh.	1000
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Ess.)	816
Mehoroth Prof. sh.	79
5½ 6% "G" Pref. sh.	1100
Ord. "B" sh.	1100
Ord. "C" sh.	1100
6-8% Gen. Debs.	1000
"Nordauia" Ord. "B" sh.	161
Ord. "C" sh.	1000
7% Conv. Debs. 55/63	1100
Assic-Bat. "B" sh.	171
"Pevel" Ord. sh.	1010
Beaker 6% Debs. Ser. A	122
6% Debs. Ser. B	143
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	1400
Ledziz 6½% Pref. sh.	700
B.A. Bizrea Pref. sh.	95
Pal. Conts. 7% pref. sh.	91

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; e) pruto per one Dollar.

Dogs

FOR SALE very nice French poodle, bargain price. Apply: Solomonoff, Shikun Yatikim 14, Bat Yam.

Gifts-Souvenirs

DISPATCH OF RECORDS abroad — rich selection in Hebrew records —RADIO UNION, 116 Rehov Dizengoff Tel Aviv.

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WANTED to buy or rent two-room flat with all conveniences in Centre Jerusalem or Rehavia. Apply: CL/21308, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem. No agents.

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Services

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Situations Wanted

YOUNG man, good knowledge of Hebrew, English, and accounting, seeks position. Write: No. 24084, P.O.B. 1138, Tel Aviv.

DRIVER with own new tender, wishes to work for a firm on monthly salary. Speaks fluently English, German and Hebrew. Contact: Chezan Rosenberg, Beit Mats, Ramat Hasharon.

SMART young lady, interested in books, art, travel, people. Fluent English, good Hebrew, French, German. What offers? Please write: No. 27810, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Vehicles

WHEEL BALANCING

for all cars. Gassner Brothers, Sion Square, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE Land-Rover, with new test. Excellent condition. Apply: No. 7354, P.O.B. 720, Tel Aviv.

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RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar
BEIT SHEAN: Oppenheim
Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	20	8	16	12
Tiberias	23	10	18	10
Haifa Port	21	12	20	13
Natanya	22	13	21	14
Tel Aviv	24	11	21	15
Tel Aviv Port	20	13	21	16
Lydda Airport	22	10	20	10
Jerusalem	20	10	18	13
Beersheba	—	11	20	—
Eilat	28	13	22	20

FORECAST: Partly cloudy becoming fair.

(A) Shortly at 5 p.m. (B) Mist over camp. (C) Hamsin. yesterday (D) Maximum temp expected today

• • •

A SHORTAGE of water in the north of Tel Aviv will be felt from 11-12 today due to repairs to the electric grid.

• • •

A SECOND consignment of five kilograms of Texas strawberries was flown by KLM to England from Lydda Airport yesterday.

• • •

1,500 SCHOOL children comprising 24 choirs in the state schools in the Sharon Plain area sang in Petah Tikva yesterday, competing for Ministry of Education and Culture prizes.

• • •

NINE-YEAR-OLD Menashe Yoasia, of Migdal Ascalon, was hurt yesterday when a bullet from a toy pistol hit his eye. He was taken to the Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot. This was the third accident of its kind in the local elementary school.

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A 20% FINE is to be added to all municipal rates not paid by March 31, the Jerusalem Municipality announced yesterday.

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REPRESENTATIVES of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Hebrew University will meet next week in Tel Aviv to discuss unification of the Institute of Agricultural Research and the Agriculture Department of the Hebrew University in Rehovot.

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THE HADASSAH Hotel School is now open for registration for its next 18-month course. Applications may be made daily between 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. at the school office near Hotel Ramat Aviv in Tel Aviv.

Bulgarian Legation Gives Reception

Mr. Maline Mollerov, First Secretary to the Bulgarian Legation in Tel Aviv, held a reception for representatives of the Israel press at the Bulgarian Legation in Tel Aviv last night, which was attended by the Minister, Mr. Guseorgui Bogdanov.

Arthur Hantke Honoured

A reception on the occasion of Dr. Arthur Hantke's 60th birthday was held at the Keren Hayesod Building in Jerusalem last night. Among the many guests were the President, Cabinet and Knesset Members, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, judges, veteran leaders and workers of the Zionist movement in Germany and leading members of the community. Dr. Hantke is Managing Director of the Keren Hayesod.

Bishop of Philippines Here on Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — The Bishop of the Philippines, Mgr. Leno Gonzaga, arrived here by Air France on a short pilgrimage today. He is on a world tour and plans to spend some days in Israel, later crossing to the Old City.

Mgr. Gonzaga was met here by representatives of the Ministry for Religious Affairs and of the Catholic Community in Israel.

Hadassah Leaders Meet Sharett

The 28 Hadassah leaders from the U.S. now visiting Israel were received by Mr. Moshe Sharett yesterday. The Prime Minister addressed the group and answered questions.

A reception in honour of the group was held at the J.N.F. headquarters in Jerusalem on Sunday.

Excessive Egged Fares To be Reduced

Fares on Egged lines which rose over 25% will be adjusted downwards by the Ministry of Communications this week, it was reliably learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Negotiations on the adjustments continued yesterday between Egged and the Ministry.

Egged was allowed to raise fares on certain lines in compensation for operating a number of important bus services at a rate lower than permitted in the recent agreement. In some cases the company took advantage of this to increase fares by as much as 30%.

Injured Man Dies

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Ya'acov Heiman, 76, of 6 Rehov Izhak Elhanan, died this afternoon in the Municipal Hospital of head injuries suffered when he was hit by a tender in Rehov Rambam here on March 3.

RATION NEWS

Jerusalem: Potatoes: 750 gr., Yav 27. Frozen meat for invalids: 500 gr., Medical Association coupon dated 7/3/54.

Southern District: Eggs: 4, Bayin 14, temp. 4; for expectant mothers: 4 on Het Aleph 1, 2 on Het Bet 10 cards, and 8 on Het Gimel 10 cards; for vegetarians: 8, Bayin 19. Poultry for children: 250 gr., Yav 24 from Aleph. Bet, Gimel cards; temp. 16; for expectant mothers: 1, 500 gr., coupons 5, 6; for elderly persons: 500 gr., Mem Heh 41; for invalids: 500 gr., Het Aleph 1, Het Bet 9, Het Gimel 10.

Judge Says Police Incite Criminals

Criticism of the police for paying men to incite known criminals to further crime, in order to get evidence against them, was voiced in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice S.Z. Cheshin.

The matter came up during the appeal of a young man who had been sentenced to four years in prison for breaking into a post office and stealing packages.

Shimeon Yehezkiel, the appellant, admitted his crime but asked the Court to reduce his sentence. He said that he had served three years in jail, and when he came out he had wanted to work honestly and had even obtained a job.

Twenty days later, he was arrested by the military police, who accused him of being a deserter, not taking into consideration the fact that he had been in jail for that time. He had escaped, and his family had refused to help him again. Then a man named Shem-Tov invited him to take part in a scheme to make money that would help him leave the country. He agreed to cooperate in breaking into the post office, and was arrested while doing so. Shem Tov was not arrested.

Justice Cheshin told Mr. G. Bach, Assistant State Attorney, that lately there had been a number of cases of provocateurs who later had disappeared and who are believed to be working for the police.

This, he said, had nothing to do with his judgment in the present case, but he pointed out that recently there had been a case in the Supreme Court of a young man who had allegedly been asked by a police sergeant to cooperate with the police as soon as he was discharged from the Ogen institution. The young man refused, saying that he wished to have nothing whatsoever to do with crime or criminals.

The sergeant is then said to have threatened that his refusal would cause him trouble. A police investigator appointed by the court had stated that the young man's claims were false and that there were no grounds for suing the sergeant, who may have made a mistake in judgment. This, Dr. Cheshin added, proved that "there is no smoke without fire."

Mr. Bach said that he would transfer the Court's remark to the State Attorney for investigation. *(Itim)*

Legality of 'Chief Rabbi's' Marriage Questioned

The legality of a three-year-old marriage between Daniel Ben-Zion, 71, and Louisa Suami, 65, is at present under investigation by the police.

The couple met at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. in 1950 Ben-Zion allegedly introduced himself as the former Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria. After several meetings, they married and went to live in the man's home in the Church of Notre Dame building in Jerusalem. The marriage ceremony reportedly was performed by Ben-Zion himself before a small gathering.

The three-year romance broke up recently. The woman came to the police and claimed that the marriage was illegal and declared that she had never been given her *K'tuba* (marriage contract). The police were also asked to help her recover personal belongings allegedly taken by her mate.

The police found Ben-Zion in Tel Aviv. He is reported to have said that the woman had been too extravagant and demanding for his modest tastes and that he had sought to give her a bill of divorce which she had refused. He also demanded the return of his personal belongings which, he stated, had been left with the woman who had taken possession of his residence in Notre Dame. *(Itim)*

INVESTORS WARY OF GOV'T POLICY

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — Two members of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Economic Corporation arrived here today by K.L.M. to consult with local corporation heads and with Mr. Robert Stold, Corporation President in the U.S., who is here on a business visit. They are Mr. Boris Margolin and Mr. Ernest Nathan.

Upon arrival, the visitors said that the P.E.C. would invest in Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. only after they knew definitely that the Government did not intend transforming its loan to the company into ownership shares.

During a previous visit to Israel, Mr. Margolin, who has many industrial investments in the U.S., investigated the possibility of investing in the Haifa Chemical factory. Mr. Nathan is a director of the San Chemicals company in the U.S.

They said that their discussions here would deal with the possible investment of about $1m. in Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. if the Government does not "lay hands on the company."

New Rules Issued On Food Parcels

Gift food parcels from abroad will be limited to 10 kilograms, the Ministry of Commerce spokesman confirmed yesterday in Jerusalem. The new regulations apply to "non-standard" parcels, packed individually by the sender. No more than 30% of one food will be allowed in the parcels, and only kosher meat will be permitted.

Regulations governing "standard" parcels, paid for by the sender abroad and packed locally, and scrip certificates, are being reconsidered by the authorities.

It is understood that the gift parcel and scrip situation has led to widespread "free market" sales of many products at exaggerated prices and has in some cases, observers feel, provided loopholes for the illegal transfer of currency.

Road Plan Approved For University Site

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem District Town Planning Commission yesterday approved in principle the road alignment for the University site at Neve Sha'anan.

The President of the University, Prof. B. Mazar, who attended the meeting, urged upon the Commission the need to speed up the decision and to approve the plans for the entire site. The Commission asked the local Town Planning Commission to pass a resolution at its meeting tomorrow.

Professor Mazar stated that the plans submitted do not conflict with the plans for the Medical School.

IL.50 Fine For Bigamy

An immigrant who remarried on the strength of a notice of "release" written on a small piece of paper, given to him by his first wife, was fined IL.50 for bigamy by the Jerusalem District Court.

The accused is a 48-year-old wagon-driver who settled here several years ago. When he arrived in the country, his wife, who had preceded him, informed him that she would not resume marital relations with him and gave him a note to this effect. In February 1950, he married again.

The accused told the Court that he had believed that the note given to him had entitled him to remarry.

Judge Henry Baker, President of the Court, stated that he was inclined to believe that the accused had acted in good faith. Furthermore, no harm had been done either to the first or second wife. *(Itim)*

Committee to Study English Teaching

Prof. E. Rieger, Director General of the Ministry of Education, has appointed a committee to study English language teaching in the country.

It will discuss the aims of teaching English in elementary and secondary schools here, the requirements for matriculation, text books, number of hours, and teachers' training. It must submit its findings and recommendations within a short time.

Prof. A. M. Dushkin, of the Hebrew University, is Chairman of the Committee. Members are: Dr. M. Avidor, Dr. D. Oehs, Mr. Wachs, Mr. I. Morris, Prof. A. Mendilow, Miss. C. Polturak, Miss. B. Rappaport and Mr. S. Shpan.

Country Needs Twice As Many Nurses

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM) — The number of certified nurses in Israel should be doubled from its present 3,000, Mrs. S. Cantor, Director of the Nurses Department of the Ministry of Health, said during a press tour of the Government Nurses' School at Tel Hashomer Hospital today.

In view of the great need for nurses, about 3,000 practical, uncertified, nurses are employed in hospitals, *ma'barot*, and army installations. There are now 700 student nurses in 11 schools, while 928 have been graduated since 1948.

Schools for nurses have a three-year curriculum, with one year spent in practical work in hospitals, and graduates are also qualified to work in preventive and social medicine.

"Koor" Strike Called Off

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The strike of the 450 "white-collar" employees of the Solel Boneh Koor factories has been called off, and the employees will return to work tomorrow.

The men — clerks, engineers and foremen — struck on Sunday against the Histadrut Trades Union Department decision to stop their premium bonuses as from January 1954.

The men agreed to return on the promise that they be allowed to appeal the decision to the Histadrut Executive.

Jordanian Thought Hit In Exchange of Fire

A Jordanian apparently was wounded when an Israel unit yesterday returned the fire which had been opened on it from across the armistice line south-east of Nebve Halamad Heh, in the Jerusalem Corridor, the Army spokesman announced.

The unit was patrolling the frontier when a Jordanian shepherd grazing his flock was observed. The group was fired on from Jordan when it approached.

Israel has submitted a complaint on the incident to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and has demanded an immediate on-the-spot investigation.

On Sunday evening, 12 armed Egyptian infiltrators from the Gaza Strip tried to attack Abusam, which is 20 kilometres east of the Strip. Settlement guards routed the gang in an exchange of fire, the spokesman announced.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met in emergency session yesterday in Jerusalem to discuss the incident near Beit Govrin on Thursday in which Jordanians opened fire on an Israel patrol, the Army spokesman announced.

The session is to be continued today.

"Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday that Dr. Yousef Heikal, newly appointed senior Jordan M.A.C. delegate, attended the meeting. Dr. Heikal was formerly Minister to Washington and at one time Mayor of Jaffa.

NAHARIYA, Tuesday. — Israel policemen and U.N. Observers today continued their investigation of the shooting in Shomera village, on the Lebanese border, on Sunday.

A police tracker and two sergeants were allowed to follow the trail of three men one kilometre inside Lebanese territory. There, the Lebanese police officer said that he was satisfied that the attackers had crossed into his country.

He stated that he would continue the investigation.

New Registration For Meat

To receive the Passover meat ration and all subsequent meat rations, consumers must register at the butcher shop of their choice, not necessarily their present one, starting March 22, the Food Controller announced yesterday.

Following a demand by the orthodox public, butcher shops that sell non-kosher meat must display prominently a sign to that effect. The letters of the sign, which must read "non-kosher meat" or "non-kosher meat sold here," must be at least one square millimetre in size and of such a colour that they can be seen easily by passers-by.

Greek Team Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday — The Greek National team left this morning by T.W.A. for Athens after defeating Israel 2:0 yesterday.

Before leaving, the head of the Greek delegation and Mayor of Piraeus, Mr. George Andreanopolous, was presented with a picture album of yesterday's game by Mr. Haim Globinsky, head of the Israel Football Association.

The guests expressed their appreciation of the cordial welcome they had received here.

Deep disappointment at Israel's defeat yesterday was felt by the 50,000 spectators and the many thousands who heard the radio broadcast. Hope is pinned, however, on Israel's second-string team which is to play in Cyprus again tomorrow after defeating the Island's Eleven 3:1 on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Israel's first team is due to begin preparations for their last match in the World Cup Games against Yugoslavia on March 21. In view of yesterday's weak game, the Football Federation will probably introduce basic changes in the team to face the formidable Yugoslava.

Police had 800 men in and around the stadium yesterday. It was remarked that Israel at least won a well-organized defeat.

Foehrenwald Camp To be Liquidated

MUNICH, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Bavarian authorities announced today that the Foehrenwald camp, where over 1,700 homeless Jews are living, will be dissolved by April 1 of next year.

The 1,300 Jews living there legally will be given a chance to emigrate or to settle in already designated cities in Germany.

The present "truce" between the Germans and the Jewish community over residence permits for about 400 "illegals" in the camp will expire by July 1, the Bavarian authorities said.

About 270 of these, most of whom returned to Germany from Israel after first emigrating there, must leave West Germany by that date, and the others by March 20 next year. Thereafter, they face deportation to Israel.

Foehrenwald has been the scene of much human tragedy, violent clashes between the Jewish inmates and German or American military police and large-scale demonstrations against the German authorities who frequently tried to rid themselves of the "illegals."

The camp is financed by the German authorities with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee. It was built in wartime to house workers in a nearby munitions factory.

PUMP FOR WATER NEAR EILAT

Trial pumping at a drill south of Ein Yahab, near Eilat, is to be started today by the Arava Division of the Ministry of Development. Water pumped from the boring will be used to wash the soil, with a view to establishing an agricultural outpost there if the ground becomes sufficiently desalinated to warrant an autumn sowing.

Workers at the trial pump will live for the time being in Ein Yahab settlement.

The Minister of Development, Dr. Dov Joseph, will soon leave for Washington, where he is due to participate in an international conference planning the campaign for Development Bonds. He will also meet the directorates of U.S. firms exploring for oil in Israel.

Norwegian Luxury Liner Calls

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The 18,000-ton Norwegian luxury "streamliner," the s.s. Oslofjord, arrived here with nearly 380 tourists for a one-day visit early this morning.

The ship, which is on a two-month Mediterranean cruise, came from Alexandria and is to sail for her next port of call, Beirut, at midnight.

Nearly all the tourists came ashore this morning for a tour of the country. There are 20 Jewish passengers among them.

Agency Hits Tnuva Marketing Methods

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — The Jewish Agency today threatened Tnuva here that it would transfer the marketing of its agricultural products from Negev moshavim to Hamashbir Lakoleh if Tnuva did not improve its marketing methods.

In a meeting of moshavim, Jewish Agency, Hamashbir Lakoleh and Tnuva representatives, the latter were asked to pay farmers the minimum prices fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, to pay producers every week or ten days instead of once every few months, to instruct new farmers on how to pack vegetables and to weigh the products on the spot instead of in Rehovot.

Cattle to be Bought From Yugoslavia

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — Doubts on the part of Government officials about the purchase of cattle from Yugoslavia have cost the State an extra $100 a ton, as the price first quoted has now risen, Mr. Shmuel Lahovitz, representative of local cattle importers, alleged here today. He left by Swissair on his way to Belgrade in connection with the cattle purchase.

Mr. Lahovitz stated that he would buy 1,600 head of cattle under the clearing arrangement in force between the two countries. He hoped to effect the shipment quickly, so that the meat could be distributed for the Passover holiday.

In Commemoration of Children Slaughtered During the "Days of The Disaster"

A Memorial to the children who were exterminated during the "Days of the Disaster" will be held today on Mt. Zion at 2 p.m. Prayers and readings relating herein deeds are on the schedule.

Entrance free.

Pyramid Entered After 5,000 Years

SAKKARA, Egypt, Tuesday. — Archeologists today broke through a solid brick wall that had sealed a buried pyramid for almost 50 centuries, and entered what they hoped to be the tomb of a Pharaoh.

A draught of warm and musty air gushed into the faces of the anxious archeologists as they broke through the eight foot thick sandstone brick wall. Inside, the air was hot and stuffy. The light from flaring petrol lamps disclosed a sloping passage from three to six feet wide and nine to 12 feet high.

The passage was empty except for a few pieces of broken pottery and fragments of wood and what appeared to be leather. On the walls, carved out of solid rock, were markings and traces of red paint.

Twenty-five yards along the passage, the party encountered a mass of rubble which may take months to clear away. Archeologists said that they feared the rest of the passage may cave in on the party.

The pyramid was discovered about two years ago by Dr. Z. Ghoneim, Egyptian Chief Inspector of Antiquities. He believes this may be the tomb of King Sanakht, of the Third Dynasty, who reigned for seven years after succeeding King Zoser as Pharaoh and who died 4,700 years ago.

The base of the unfinished pyramid indicates that it was designed to be in "step" form, like the famous pyramid of Zoser nearby. Three corners of the pyramid have so far been uncovered. Each side of the base measures about 120 metres. *(Reuter, UP)*

NAGIB

(Continued from Page 1)

is said to have proposed that Nagib re-assume the Premiership and that he himself step down to his old post as Deputy.

A communique issued after Monday night's meeting of the Council said that it had determined "to wipe out all traces" of the changes which follow'd Nagib's "resignation" and that "matters would now return to normal."

But Nagib himself declared that he wanted a nation-wide plebiscite on the questions of a republic and its presidency.

The military junta was told that Nagib demanded that "the ballot include two questions only, to be answered yes or no, firstly, shall there be a republic, secondly, shall General Nagib be its President."

The Council suggested a five-man committee to arbitrate in this and any future differences between Nagib and the junta.

According to Lt. Commander Boghdadi, a member of the Council, Nagib agreed to the principle of a buffer committee provided that it had advisory status only and included former Liberal Party leader Mohammed Hussein Heikal, former Vice President of the Saadist Party Hamed Gobda, and Wafdist House Speaker Abdel Salam Goma.

Boghdadi said that the Revolution Council had rejected Nagib's proposal regarding the participation of defunct political parties and had "determined to take a grave decision in order to face the battle which may take place as a result of the insistence of both parties on their viewpoints, as well as possible consequences."

100 Newcomers Draw Lots For Flats in Holon

HOLON, Tuesday. — One hundred apartments were drawn by lot by new immigrants here today.

The modern two-room apartments, which cost IL.3,500 each, were built in the centre of town. Mayor P. Ayalon said, to integrate the new immigrants with the more veteran population.

Mr. A. Rotem spoke on behalf of Amidar which had built the houses jointly with the Municipality. *(Itim)*

Abu Ghosh Resident Sues for Water

An application for an *order nisi* against the Abu Ghosh Local Council, the Jerusalem Municipality and the District Representative, to show cause why they should not restore his water supply through Kiryat Ye'arim, was filed by Ismail Abd el Jabar with the High Court yesterday.

The petitioner, a resident of Abu Ghosh, charges that his water supply from Kiryat Ye'arim was cut off as a result of a personal feud with Mahmoud Rashid Abu Ali, Chairman of the Abu Ghosh Local Council. *(Itim)*

Cables in Brief

MALARIA. — Malaria "is on its way out in Asia," Mr. Maurice Pate, Executive Director of the U.N. Children's Emergency Fund, stated yesterday. Within 10 years, malaria in Asia should be under control, he said.

TRADE. — France must trade more with Eastern Europe, French Finance Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs, Edgar Faure, said in Paris yesterday.

JAPAN. — The first British soldiers to be sentenced by a Japanese court for violations of a civil law were yesterday given terms of three-and-a-half to five years with hard labour in a Japanese prison after they were found guilty of beating and robbing a Japanes woman last January 8.

URANIUM. — Uranium strikes have been made for the first time in two widely separated areas of Alaska, territorial Commissioner of Mines Phil Holdsworth announced on Monday.

DIED. — Sir Radiuddin Ahmad, the first Indian to be appointed to the British diplomatic service, died on Monday in Poona. He was 83. He taught Queen Victoria Hindustani.

AID. — Mr. Panayotis Kanelopoulos, Greek Minister for National Defence, said in Washington on Monday night that Greece needs additional U.S. military aid for her expanding defence system. The Greek-Turkish pact would increase Greece's strategic responsibilities, he noted.

KENYA. — Security for 48 killed 26 more terrorists in continuing battles in the Fort Hall, Thika and Kiambu districts of Kenya yesterday. In battles north of Nairobi, at least 40 Mau Mau terrorists were killed on Monday.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Only Violin Recital
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TEL AVIV
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Sat., March 13, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Orchestra's office, 16 Allenby Rd. (11—2, 4—6).
HAIFA
Armon Theatre
Wed., March 17 at 9 p.m.
Tickets from today at Ginsburg & Co., 28 Rehov Herzl.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 6
Conductor:
Walter Susskind
Soloist:
IDA HENDEL
HAIFA
Tonight — Series "I"
Tomorrow — Series "J"

B.G. to Take Part In Kibbutz Symposia

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Mr. David Ben Gurion will participate in the first meeting here tomorrow of the Ideological Symposium of members of Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim in the Negev.

It is understood that Mr. Ben Gurion had promised to take part in each of the forthcoming bi-weekly meetings of the Symposium. Five members from each settlement are to be present at the meetings.

GLUCKMAN ACTIVE HEAD OF INVESTMENT CENTRE

Mr. J. Gluckman, Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been asked to act as Director of the Investment Centre until a new director is appointed to replace Mr. H. Goldenberg who recently resigned from the position.

Rightists Win In Finland

HELSINKI, Tuesday (Reuter). — Finland's right-wing parties retained their slender majority over the left-wing opposition in the general elections which ended last night, final results showed early today. The four Rightist parties mustered 103 seats in the single-chamber Parliament, one seat less than their total in the 1951 general election. The two left parties won 97 seats compared with 96 last time.

The new Government will probably be a coalition of the moderate Social Democrats and the Agrarian Party.

GAZA GOVERNOR IN LEBANON

BEIRUT, Tuesday (Reuter). — Brigadier Abdullah Rifa'at, the Egyptian Governor of Gaza, arrived here today aboard a special U.N. plane on the first stage of a tour of Palestine Arab refugee camps in the Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Rescue Unit Failed to Organize Jewish Resistance Against Nazis

Lack of resources, of men, and of will on the part of the local Jewish leaders and the hostile Hungarian environment were responsible for the failure of the Budapest Rescue Committee to organize serious resistance, active or passive, during World War II, Dr. Israel Kastner said yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court.

He made the point during his re-examination by the District Attorney, Dr. E. Tal, on the 14th day of the Greenwald trial. Mr M. Greenwald is charged with libel for having accused Dr. Kastner of collaborating with the Nazis.

Hungarian Jews between 18-50 were mostly in military forced labour camps and only refugees were prepared for acts of resistance, which in fact occurred in two or three cases, Dr. Kastner explained. The local Jewish leaders implored of him that such acts be avoided at all costs in order to avert disaster.

Throughout the war, he maintained close ties with opposition leaders, Social Democrats as well as Communists, Dr. Kastner explained. Two Jewish Communist leaders even found shelter in his home and were supplied by him with documents and were thus enabled to continue acts of sabotage.

On behalf of the witness, the District Attorney submitted to the Court a series of photostatic letters and cables in code, exchanged between Dr. Kastner and the Joint's representative in Switzerland, and between Dr. Kastner and the Jewish Agency representative in Turkey.

On the question of payment of ransom, Dr. Kastner said that of the 388 Jews from the ghetto of Cluj, sent on the "freedom train," none had made any payment, since their property had been confiscated. But some wealthy Jews in Budapest were required to make contributions to Zionist funds. These were forwarded to Dr. A. Hantke of the Keren Hayesod.

Asked why he and his colleagues were not interned and why they were permitted not to wear the yellow badge, Dr. Kastner replied that they needed liberty of movement to perform the various rescue tasks entrusted to them. They told the German authorities that they would collect the money promised the Germans only if allowed not to wear the badge. (Jews carrying the yellow badge could not carry money on their persons).

In reply to another question, Dr. Kastner stated: "I preserved my dignity as a man and as a Jew in my dealings with Eichman and other Nazis until the end."

Professor B. Akrin, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Hebrew University, will testify today on behalf of the prosecution. *(Itim)*

'Farmers' Brigade'—Pride of the North

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The special problems and advantages of a "farmers' brigade" in the Army Reserves were explained to the press by the Brigade Commander, an Aluf Mishne, somewhere in the North today.

The men in the brigade are dispersed in 178 different settlements, villages, *ma'abarot* and towns in the North, which makes quick mobilization and contact difficult. Most of the soldiers are "*kibbutzniks*" and farmers, however, who deeply appreciate their country's reliance on them.

Many are veterans of the Haganna, the Palmach and the War of Independence. Their discipline, still influenced by the close comradeship of those days, is based on mutual appreciation and faith.

Due to these men, the brigade prides itself on being one of the best, if not the best, in the country.

The officers do much more than the reserve service law demands and the devotion of their men is fanned by this knowledge. Although more than 40% of the men are new immigrants, they have been well integrated into the unit.

Despite being so far flung, the brigade was mobilized in an extremely short time during an emergency last year. Many men arrived at their bases before receiving a formal announcement. They "had heard" from a nearby kibbutz that they were "needed." The commanding officer picked up one newcomer at 3 a.m. walking to his camp. The soldier insisted that he had to reach camp before dawn, although his movement order was for a much later hour, because "I am the cook and if I don't get there early, the other men won't get a hot meal tomorrow."

The standard of training in the brigade is also exceptionally high.

All those acquainted with
Mrs. REBECCA OLLAR
(daughter of Itzhak, sister to the late Yosef Leib Ollar of New York and wife [illegible] to Israel after the Second World War from Riga, Latvia), are requested to contact the Controller of Foreign Exchange, Legacies Section, Jerusalem, in their own interest.

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IN HONOUR OF AARON MESKIN
TONIGHT and THURSDAY, March 11
At the Habimah Theatre, Tel Aviv at 8 p.m.

The Royal Swedish Consulate
in Tel Aviv
HAS THE HONOUR TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT, AS FROM MARCH 10, 1954,
ITS CHANCELLERY WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO
94 Allenby Rd.,
Tel Aviv
AS FROM THAT DATE, THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE CONSULATE WILL BE
6533 (four lines)

Personal Notice

Joseph Shoshani Efrat Leef (Lifshitz)

MARRIED

4 Adar Bet — March 9, 1954

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TIMELY WORDS

IN his reply to the Knesset debate on the Foreign Ministry estimates, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister wisely devoted himself to the new crisis in the Middle East, while underlining the dangers inherent in the American intention to supply arms to the Arab States.

Two noteworthy references in Mr. Sharett's speech were his thoughtful argumentation of the comparative value to Israel of stability and instability in the Arab States and his re-emphasis of the continuing friendship between Israel and Turkey despite the efforts of Pakistan to give her recent pact with the latter country an anti-Israel twist.

On the main topic, the Prime Minister properly refused to endorse the hysterical counsels of the Herut and extreme right, but this did not mean that his attitude showed any weakness as regards Israel's intentions to take all necessary steps to protect herself from any consequences which might flow from the clearly presented dangers in giving weapons of destruction to States who have only recently broadcast their aggressive intention towards Israel.

The guarantees suggested by the United States in connection with the supply of arms have now been put into their right perspective. It was right that this should be so, for it is sometimes forgotten that the Three Power guarantee of May 1950 did not just provide in general terms for the safeguarding of the present boundaries between Israel and her neighbours. It also expressly stated its intention of preventing a Middle East arms race. The grant of weapons to Iraq can only do just this, and therefore it is difficult to build up any sense of confidence in a guarantee which seems about to be weakened in one most important particular by one of the contracting parties; for this is what a grant of arms to Iraq, for example, at the present moment would mean.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

THE Cairo merry-go-round has turned again bringing General Nagib once again to the fore. The events in Egypt have not only shown contradictory trends, a permanent thesis and antithesis without synthesis, everything moving in a circle. They have also shown that both sides in the present conflict, Nagib and his supporters who include Major Muhi e-Din and the new army chief of staff on one hand and Gamal Abdul Nasser with most of the rest on the other, utterly lack a sense of political direction.

In these conditions it would be manifestly nonsensical to look for political trends in the news about the release from prison of politicians sentenced only yesterday — and the arrest of new ones; the conflicting reports about the future functions of the "Revolutionary Council," the new constituent assembly and the rest. In the tug-of-war which has been going on mainly on personal lines both sides have shown an equal lack of orientation, except that the publicity "build up" promoted by the officers themselves for General Nagib during the last 20 months seems to have proved decisive.

Another factor which may have contributed to the new turn in this Opera Bouffe is that if there are any differences of opinion at all between Nagib's faction and the rest, it is that the former is more conservative, more tolerant towards both the old party regime and the Moslem Brotherhood. Gamal Nasser and his friends on the other hand favoured, though only vaguely, domestic reforms, both political and social, and their plans have now been shelved altogether.

General Nagib's return to power means that the traditional forces in Egyptian politics—the Moslem Brotherhood, probably some of the old politicians and even the dissolved parties, the students and of course the Cairo mob—will again gain much more influence. Whether all this taken together spells parliamentary democracy is a question which can be answered emphatically in the negative. It merely means that the prevailing state of anarchy will continue.

TROUBLE SPOT: PUERTO RICO

America's 'Commonwealth Problem'

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON, (OFNS). — THE revolver shots fired into the House of Representatives last week by four Puerto Rican nationalists, wounding five of its members, one of them very seriously, have shocked public opinion both in the United States and in Puerto Rico itself.

The assault was a useless gesture, even though the demonstrators made it clear after their arrest that they had intended only to create an uproar and not to take life. It was useless, not only because the United States feels few, if any, pangs of conscience about its relationship with Puerto Rico, but because the overwhelming majority of Puerto Ricans clearly prefer their present position as a commonwealth under the United States to complete independence.

Puerto Rico, the fourth largest island in the Caribbean, was originally colonized at the beginning of the 16th century by Ponce de Leon, Christopher Columbus's lieutenant. Its population is primarily of Spanish origin, with a small admixture of India and a large one of Negro blood. It continued as an indifferently administered and turbulent Spanish colony until it was ceded to the United States as part of the settlement of the Spanish-American war in 1898. In 1917, its inhabitants were given American citizenship without hte right to vote in elections in the United States.

Nationalists' Activities

Between the two world wars, however, United States interest in Puerto Rico's political development seemed to flag, and the National Party which demanded outright independence, was formed in 1928, in opposition to the much stronger Popular Democratic Party which has always advocated autonomy for the island under the protection of the United States. The Nationalist Party has never been very large, and its active membership is now estimated at no more than some 1,500 of which as many as one-third may be among the Puerto Ricans domiciled in New York.

As is so often the case in a colonial relationship, the violence of the Nationalist Party's activities has increased as the United States has taken steps to bring closer the independence of Puerto Rico. In 1947, President Truman offered Puerto Rico the opportunity to choose her own governor by popular vote as an American State does, and in 1950, she was granted the right to choose and draft her own constitution, which was affirmed in 1951 by a special election which produced a vote of nearly four to one in favour of home rule. A constitution very similar to America's with a Senate and a Lower House, was adopted by a constitutional convention in February, 1952, and ratified by a popular vote of 370,000 to 80,000 in the following month.

Since July 1952, Puerto Rico has been a Commonwealth, which, in the eyes of the United States, means an autonomous and self-governing part of the United States, like the District of Columbia (in which the Federal capital, Washington, is situated) superior in status to Regions, such as the Panama Canal Zone or the Virgin Islands, but not a candidate for eventual incorporation as a State of the Union as are the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. (Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner in Washington has the right to sit in Congress without a vote). At the last session of the United Nations, the United States declared that as Puerto Rico was no longer a dependent territory, it would cease reporting on it to the U.N.

The gradual development of Puerto Rican autonomy was punctuated by one severe outbreak of violence on the part of the Nationalists. On October 30, 1950, they staged a riot in Puerto Rico, in which 30 people were killed, as a protest against the registration of voters for the following year's plebiscite. One thousand Nationalists and Communists, roughly the whole known membership of the parties in the island, were then taken into custody. On the following day, two Nationalists, Collazo and Torresola, attempted to shoot their way into Blair House in Washington in an attempt to assassinate President Truman. The Nationalist leader in Puerto Rico, Campos, was imprisoned for life for instigating the riots, but was released in 1953. President Truman also commuted Collazo's death penalty to imprisonment (Torresola was killed in the attempt).

There is a fairly clear link between the small Communist Party and the Nationalists in Puerto Rico, although their membership is by no means identical. And there are no grounds for labelling last Monday's affray as a Communist plot. The existence and violence of the Nationalist Party is presumably due to the violent temperament and traditions of the Puerto Ricans. The reason why the Party is so small and why so few Puerto Ricans want independence from the United States is that as a Commonwealth she is in a very privileged position. American money and administrators have done a great deal to improve the standard of living of the island. The illiteracy rate has decreased from 80 per cent at the beginning of the century to 30 per cent today, and the average income of $900 a year, although less than a third of the American average, is far higher than in other Caribbean countries. Puerto Rico's rum and sugar are not subject to tariffs and quotas in the United States as are Jamaica's or Trinidad's. And while under the American immigration laws only a few hundred people can immigrate to the United States each year from the British West Indies, Puerto Ricans, as American citizens, can enter the United States at will and do so at the rate of over 100,000 a year. There are now large Puerto Rican colonies in New York and Chicago, and the United States has really become the overflow for a population that is expanding much faster than its economic resources.

After last week's events, it might well be the United States which will ask for independence from Puerto Rico.

IKE GETS MEDAL ON JEWISH TERCENTENARY

WASHINGTON (USIS)—A group of American Jewish leaders called on President Eisenhower last Friday to mark the 300th anniversary of Jewish participation in American life. They presented to the President a silver medal made 50 years ago on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Jewish settlement in America. The medal was designed by Isidore Konti, a native of Austria who came to the United States in 1891. He died in 1938.

Ralph E. Samuel, Chairman of the American Jewish Tercentenary, told the President the theme of the anniversary is "Man's Opportunities and Responsibilities under Freedom."

Samuel pointed out that the first group of 23 Jewish settlers arrived in New Amsterdam, now New York City, in 1654. He said today there are about five and a half million Jews in the United States. The tercentenary will be celebrated by local committees throughout the United States. November 27 has been set aside as Tercentenary Sabbath.

Readers' Letters

KOL YISRAEL ORCHESTRA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—It undoubtedly comes as a complete shock and surprise to the citizens of Jerusalem to learn that, for a very paltry saving of money, almost half of Kol Yisrael Orchestra is to be discharged and that the regular weekly concerts are to be drastically cut to one a month or six weeks.

Opinions may differ as to the musical calibre of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra (I remember the Philharmonic Orchestra when it started—it wasn't much better than the Kol Yisrael Orchestra today) but it has filled a very important role in the cultural life of Jerusalem, which boasts of no other cultural institution of its own (other than museums). Music lovers have been able to attend interesting and well-balanced programmes which they otherwise could not have heard due to the limited number of concerts given in Jerusalem by the Israel Philharmonic, the lack of seating capacity and the very high prices of tickets.

What is most deplorable is that, if the Kol Yisrael Orchestra is decimated, local musical talent will be deprived of almost the only platform from which they can be heard. Our representatives in Government use highsounding phrases about the future of Israel as a cultural centre and at the same time, by cutting cultural and educational budgets, do everything to discourage and frustrate our talented young people.

I am certain that the public will gladly come forward to help this invaluable musical body. The Budget Committee in the Knesset would do well to reconsider its decision to cut the Orchestra's subsidy, and look for economies in other fields.

Yours etc.,
MINNIE HALKIN

Jerusalem, March 4.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The stopping of the weekly concerts at the YMCA would bring musical life in the capital to a virtual standstill. The disappearance of the Kol Yisrael Orchestra would rob this country of its foremost instrument for the performances of Israel composers, whose works are not so often performed by any other ensemble. Young instrumentalists and singers would lose their only orchestra.

Only a small sum of money will be saved; a severe blow will be dealt to musical life in Israel.

Yours etc.,
ARJE ZEMANEK

Jerusalem, March 2.

•

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — One would think and hope that in our country, where music is so important a part of our life, there would be more consciousness on the part of the authorities of the importance of a well-balanced Kol Yisrael Orchestra not only for the capital but—as the concerts are broadcast—for the whole country.

The curtailment of the number of musicians and public concerts of this orchestra belongs to the category of actions which first are called absolutely necessary and afterwards are seen as irreparable blunders.

Yours etc.,
Dr. M. ROZELAAR

Jerusalem, March 6.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Sir,—Mr. A. Sherman, in your issue of January 28, "takes me to task" for my claim that the teaching of the English language in Israel is on a higher level than in most non-English speaking countries. I base my views on study of immigrants who have continued their studies in Israel and Sabras who have learned all their English here.

I continue to object to the methods advocated by Prof. Gatenby, Mr. Shuval and Mr. Sherman. A language is essentially a tool—a means to some end and not an end in itself. Linguistic training falls into many categories, such as understanding the written word, understanding the spoken word, speaking the language, etc. Many of your readers—doctors, lawyers, technicians — read weighty volumes written in difficult English with an excellent perception of its meaning and still cannot speak English.

I intervened in the discussion because the methods advocated by Messrs. Gatenby and Shuval are retrogressive, calculated to destroy the ability of the student to think for himself. In teaching the youth of Kibbutz Bet Hashitta to become good citizens and skilled workers, we try to interfere as little as possible with the functioning of their native intelligence. Language is only one part of the system.

Yours etc.,
MAURICE GLADSTONE
Kibbutz Bet Hashitta.

The discussion on the teaching of English is now closed. — Editor.

One-Man Absorption Project

By RUTH CALE

CULTURAL centres in new immigrant communities, be they permanent settlements or *ma'barot*, are rarely very inspiring. Immigrants are too busy getting settled in their new surroundings to find time for get-togethers or discussion groups. And usually, the cultural centres are pretty dismal places in which children play when it rains outside.

Not so in Talpiot, Jerusalem's giant *ma'bara*, still housing about 10,000 persons. Their cultural centre has acquired a new meaning, a real purpose. Were it twice or three times as large, it would still be too small for all those who want to get in. For there, Jacob Maimon, an ordinary citizen, runs his private absorption project.

The project is "Learn Hebrew the Maimon Way." Maimon holds that there are hardly two immigrants who know the same amount of Hebrew: some can talk but not read and write; others know the alphabet but nothing more; others have never held a pencil in their hands; and there are those — and many of them — who know nothing. period. And no two of them can learn at the same pace. Hence, each student needs a teacher of his own.

Thus, four evenings a week, Talpiot's Cultural Centre is crammed with small school benches, tumble-down tables and chairs and empty packing cases; in short, with anything that can serve as school furniture. These, in turn, are crammed with eager immigrants, young and old, men and women, and with boys and girls from the city's high schools, teachers' seminaries and private individuals, deeply engrossed in simple language books. Each "student" has a "teacher," and only the very experienced "teachers," usually old ladies, take on two at a time.

Since it is all on a voluntary basis, Maimon never knows how many teachers he is going to have on any given evening — always too few, and fewer still when it's raining. Therefore there are no "set teams." An empty spot on a bench: Maimon calls over a waiting student leaning against an unused part of a wall, and a sturdy youngster from another corner, and a few seconds later they are bent over their books, deaf to the incredible bustle that goes on around them.

The constant murmur reminds one of a synagogue. "*A-si gur b'ba-yit ya-fe*" (I live in a pretty house), spells out the middle-aged Persian, and the serious-faced teen-ager says, "correct." Soon they engage in a whispered conversation, in which the "teacher" slowly tells his "pupil" where he lives and goes to school, explaining the meaning of every word. A bond is struck.

At the other end of the tin-hutted *ma'bara*, over a mile away, there is another "Maimon school" for those who would have too far to walk to the Cultural Centre. It is a standard tin-hut, lit by tiny oil lamps, and its students are mainly women. While the mothers are engrossed in their spelling and grammar, their tots stand silently by the wall, just watching. Sometimes, when there is a teacher shortage, Maimon will recruit a *ma'bara* child to help out, and the women are not embarrassed at being taught by youngsters, for their desire to learn is very strong.

Immigrants' Need

It all started over three years ago when Maimon, who, with his brother, invented the Hebrew shorthand which is now being practised wherever Hebrew is spoken, accompanied his wife on one of her daily visits to Lusim, a *ma'bara* in the Judean Hills, where she distributed clothes to the needy and taught Yemenite women how to raise their infants and how to use Israel household utensils. He appreciated the need for medical and social aid, but the need to teach these people Hebrew seemed just as vital.

Then and there Maimon pledged that he would teach them the language. The next day, he told his pupils at Hadassah's Alice Seligsberg School, where he taught shorthand, of the immigrants' need to learn Hebrew. They offered to help. The following week, Maimon and eight girls set out for Lusim. They went from tent to tent and told the women that soon their children would ridicule them for not knowing how to read and write. And after much coaxing, the women came; a few at first, more later. The Army, then helping to run the *ma'barot* put up a tent for Maimon's school and provided some empty boxes to serve as furniture. The soldiers also joined in the teaching effort, some devoting many hours to it each day.

In the city, Maimon rounded up some old text books, paper and pencils (at the beginning he paid for most of these things out of his own pocket) and with his eight girls he began class at Lusim. They came once a week, on trucks "shnorred" from whatever authorities were ready to help. They stayed for several hours, teaching the women in the morning and the men in the afternoon, upon their return from work. There was a time when the Seligsberg teachers were concerned about the girls' skipping school so often. "What they're doing and learning out there is much more vital," pleaded Maimon.

He greatly expanded the project, invading other settlements in the Judean Hills, including Ta'oz, Tarum and Kastel. He recruited youth movement and secondary school youngsters and took them out several afternoons a week. "I told them that their task begins when the bus leaves. Each of us sat beside an immigrant, struck up conversation with him, taught him a few words and told him of our project. . . . Then they came to class."

The immigrants learned Hebrew. And more: they learned that there were people who really cared about them. Maimon knew each by name, and he knew all their problems. Often they came to visit him in town, and he has reams of pathetic little notes sent him pleading for more lessons.

His out-of-town projects ceased when petrol rationing came into force two summers ago. That was the time he descended on the Talpiot *ma'bara*, where, out of the 10,000 inhabitants three persons were attending the official evening language classes. He had the usual twin problem: to find "teachers" and "students." "Going to the villages was an adventure for the youngsters; going to Talpiot is a chore. They promised, but many didn't turn up."

Again he made the rounds from hut to hut. People were suspicious, and so was the Education Ministry which had failed to attract them to evening classes. Finally a classroom was allocated. At first, no one came, neither teachers nor those in need of being taught. Maimon waited. . . . Again he knocked at the doors of the tin huts, told the people that he meant it seriously, and there were no strings attached to his project. Some said that they were "too old to learn," others were self-conscious because they had never had anything to do with books and pencils. But slowly they started coming.

Several hundred Talpiot immigrants have "graduated" from Maimon's school this past year and have been transferred to the Ministry's evening classes where, no longer ashamed of ignorance — because they are ignorant no longer — they continue learning. And new students take their place in the Cultural Centre.

Maimon himself can only work halftime these days, and his wife must always feel the pinch. Most of the day he runs from pillar to post to find paper, text books, old Hebrew newspapers, school furniture and — teachers. He calls at numerous Government offices and institutions wherever there are concentrations of Hebrew-speaking officials, imploring them that one afternoon a week devoted to absorbing newcomers wouldn't be too big a sacrifice. "I always hear that people are too busy. With what?" asks Maimon. "What's more important than teaching immigrants Hebrew?"

One feels a big lump in one's throat listening to this modest man in his worn-down suit and watching him as he tries to bring order to the huge class. It doesn't matter so much whether his "teachers" are experts or not, and whether there might not be a way of teaching Hebrew faster or more systematically. The thing is that there is a man who wants to fight apathy. Single-handed. And his obstinacy gets him somewhere. There should be more Maimons; dozens of them, thousands. . . .

Jacob Maimon and a volunteer assistant at work.
Photo by Meyerowitz

MORE VOLUNTEERS

One afternoon last week, Jacob Maimon told 100 members of the Foreign Ministry's staff about his self-imposed task. At first his listeners were stunned. Then some said they'd like to come out and see the project. Some made appointments for another afternoon in the week, others left with Maimon for Talpiot after the lecture.

They began teaching immediately.

Shurat Mitnadvim, the new civic association, has also been using the Maimon method successfully in teaching Hebrew at Talpiot and M'kor Haim these past months.

ISRAEL ARMY MORALE PRAISED BY HORROCKS

LONDON (JCFNS)—Lt.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, former G.O.C.-in-C., British Army of the Rhine, stated in London that he had never seen an army with a higher morale than Israel's.

Sir Brian, who recently visited this country, where he inspected army establishments, lectured to staff officers, and toured the country, said that he had found everywhere an atmosphere and evidence of restless and dynamic activity. What fascinated him most about Israel, however, was the combination of the virility of a young nation with a history that went back thousands of years.

"If people are coming away from Israel," Sir Brian declared, "I can only say that they were no good to the country anyway. Only people inspired with love and idealism can stick out the tough conditions of present-day life there."

Referring to the armed forces of Israel, he stated that the high degree of morale was due first, to the fact that almost all officers were young, "and modern war is not an old man's game"; and second, to the victory over the Arabs — "a most astonishing performance." Sir Brian added that in no other country in the world would the people put up with such an amount of military training. They were always having mobilization exercises, for if the country were attacked there would be no room for withdrawal.

"Reserve training and mobilization arrangements are the best in the world, even better than those in Switzerland," he stated. He was certain that if attacked, the Israelis might die but would never give in.

Men and Things

THE doctrine of love marriages has relieved modern parents of the worries of providing spouses for their offspring, or rather, of providing their offspring with dowries large enough to attract the best samples of the opposite sex as matches. But though we retain in our midst vestiges of the ancient marriage mart, we are not so hag-ridden by it, as the Indians are, to judge by the advertisement columns of their newspapers. There the trouble is not simply a matter of cash and religion. Indians hold it a special virtue to marry young, so much so that an unmarried girl past the age of twenty may commit suicide without causing much surprise. There is also the tricky question of caste. Hubby must come from exactly the right pigeonhole, whatever laws Congress in its enlightenment may pass against the caste system. Then often precise colour must be matched, for the Indians are highly colour-conscious, with such a strong preference for the lighter shades that a white or whitish girl can easily get married without a dowry. One call for a mate runs: "WANTED a bridegroom for a Bisa Agarwal (caste name) girl, passed High School, aged 18-19, wheatish complexion, no dowry." But the light of civilization is breaking even on these dark columns of immemorial matchmaking — another advertisement runs: Young professor (B.A. Hons. M.A., 1st Class) aged 25, drawing £250 p.m. with bright future prospects, wants really beautiful match, preferably trained graduate. Caste no bar." *Tempora mutantur.*

B.S.

MUSICAL DIARY

THE fourth concert of the Franz Schubert memorial series, offered at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday by the Jerusalem Musicians' Association, presented a series of 14 songs. This time it was not a cycle, like the previous "Winterreise" and "Die Schoene Muellerin," but a selection of incomparable highlights of the "Lied." Never before was Antonia Lavane's soprano so suitable; her cultured delivery profited in the lyrical part from her lovely bell-like timbre. Her delicate lark-like warble was no less enjoyable at the back of the hall. Highlights were Claudine's ariette "Liebe schwaermt auf allen Wegen"; "Gott im Fruehling"; "Das Echo." "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" with clarinet obligato (Karel Berent) closed the bill. Lisa Schroeder was an ideal partner at the piano.

A welcome interlude was the Divertissement à l'Iongroise (four hands): first-rate teamwork by Lisa and Alfred Schroeder. The fact that the series is always well attended speaks for the good taste of the town's music lovers.

Hour of Debussy

THE Israel Touring Club presented "Une heure avec Claude Debussy" on Monday evening in cooperation with the "Centre de culture francaise." The programme of eight piano compositions, recorded by Jacques Fevrier, was accompanied by three films. Neither the performance nor the visual aid did justice to the incomparable sensitivity of "Claude de France." The delicate differentiated nuances of the composer's "double-refracting prism" were absent from the recording, which was much too robust; and the monotonous screen shots of woods, shrubs, and watercourses, seen as if from a rolling train, were generally inadequate. Only the abstract studies projected during the second "Arabesque" fitted to the delicate poetry of the subject.

Abroad

HANS KRIEG, a Jewish composer who settled in Amsterdam from Germany before the war, has been awarded half of the first prize in the Ernest Bloch composition competition in New York. His entry for women's choir, soprano and tenor soli, with piano accompaniment, is written to the text of the Song of Songs, ch. 2, 1-4. The work will be executed in New York this spring and printed at the expense of the Ernest Bloch Foundation.

Hans Krieg is well known in Holland as a Jewish choir conductor and pianist. *FRANGO*

Shostakovich Defender

SOVIET composer Aram Khachaturian has just praised Dmitri Shostakovich's latest modernistic, atonal Tenth Symphony, with the reservation that it emphasized "dark forces" a bit too much. "The great humanism of peace-loving mankind . . . was revealed less expressively and with less clear imagery" than "evil, dark forces, which were depicted in the symphony convincingly, in bold relief, and with impressive tone pictures," Khachaturian said. "I should like to make one warm request of Shostakovich: Confirm the positive more strongly and convincingly — he can reveal the gloomy and tragic in his music as can no one else." In a recently-published article favouring greater freedom for Soviet composers, Khachaturian also stoutly defended Shostakovich against critics in Soviet music circles who apparently were displeased by the four-movement symphony that had *premieres* in Leningrad and Moscow.

Dutch Compliment

THE other day the Dutch VARA Broadcasting Station broadcast a programme of recorded Israel music, arranged by Menashe Rawina, who recently visited Hilversum. A professional musicologist who is also the music critic of a large Dutch daily was delighted with a fine soprano, to whom though he had never heard her name before, he prophesied a great future. Soon, he writes, "the name of Josefa Schocken may become quite well known."

Personality Portrait

Miss Israel of the Air

"MISS Cooky" is the acrobatic star of the Ice Variety Show which has settled at the Ramat Gan Circus. She has no skates and is not ice-bound. On the contrary, she climbs to the top of the arena and promenades there, her head earthward, by carefully putting one foot after the other through a number of rope-coils. The walk is about ten metres long—and when she has finished, she doesn't think of coming down at last, but repeats it backwards to the amazement of the spectators. There is no net — not even for the relief of the audience.

After the show I met her at the circus buffet where the artists spend the short break between afternoon and evening performances. I put some naive questions to Miss Cooky. She tells me that she is from Ghent, Belgium. Her father belonged to a well-known circus team of acrobats, Cook & Perry, and of course it was Cook who taught Cooky all the rope and trapeze secrets — when she was only four years old. She travelled with Cook & Perry through all the circuses of Europe. When she was fourteen, Cooky took to the top for the first time, and her father assisted her from the arena — by looking up to her, or by passing her the rope — amidst storms of applause.

Miss Cooky

I asked her why she does not use a net. She doesn't need one, she said. It wouldn't be of much help anyway. She does not mind one when the police require it, as is the case in various European cities, but she prefers not to see it when she is clinging to the rope-coils with her feet. Her airy promenade is rather automatic, Cooky says.

I asked her the name of the piece with which the orchestra accompanies her performance. "Plaisir d'Amour," she said. It is a very old French slow waltz; she needs slow music — careful music, so to speak.

She had to leave and prepare dinner for her father and herself on an electric cooker in their cabin below the arena. I asked her for her real name.

"Elisabeth Israel," she answered, and disappeared.

MANDO

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Members and friends are invited

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U.N. Oil Adviser to the Israel Government
on
'THE SEARCH FOR OIL IN ISRAEL'
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